FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BAENA SOARES ADDRESSES OAS ASSEMBLY IN BRASILIA

PY121821 Paris AFP in Spanish 1441 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Brasilia, 12 Nov (AFP) -- OAS Secretary General Baena Soares said today in Brasilia that the Central American countries have the possibility of strengthening their relations in a harmonious and sovereign manner that will allow them to restore peace in the region without any foreign interference, which could cause irreparable damage.

In a speech he delivered to the inaugural session of the 14th OAS General Assembly, Baena Soares praised the efforts of the Contadora Group (Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama) to seek a solution to the Central American crisis.

The OAS secretary general added that the Central American countries have the possibility of strengthening their relations in a sovereign and harmonious manner that will allow the region to live in peace without any interference and to promote the development and well-being of their peoples.

According to Baena Soares, constructive and calm attitudes are demanded in Central America to avoid the exacerbation of tempers that may lead to irreparable damage.

After noting that the time has come to implement through specific action and deeds the common goal of strengthening the OAS and the will to grant it a new and decisive thrust, Baena Soares praised the Argentine-Chilean agreement over the dispute in the southern region as a notable step by the two countries to strengthen their fraternal coexistence which will be beneficial for the entire hemisphere.

The OAS secretary general expressed hope that all efforts will be made to find a positive solution to Bolivia's landlocked situation. He added that Argentine has been giving clear signs of its willingness to undertake serious and objective negotiations with Great Britian over the Malvinas Islands dispute.

He said that the movements undertaken to perfect the democratic processes in the hemisphere that are based on the concepts of freedom and justice are promoting the exercise of human rights, which he noted guarantee the establishment of essential conditions to live with dignity, to have access to information, to freely express ideas, and to uphold freedom of the press, which promotes the free and fruitful debate of ideas.

After noting that economic issues are a priority concern for the governments of the Americas, he added that the foreign debt problem, which has further deteriorated by a marked decrease in the prices of the region's basic export products, is also tied to the serious social problems.

Baena Soares said that in the last 7 years the Latin American countries have adopted severe economic adjustment measures to meet their foreign debt obligations, and that these measures have caused a considerable decrease in resources allotted to social development. In conclusion, the OAS secretary general noted that it was necessary to establish an effective dialogue among the developed and underdeveloped countries that must be supported by a vast debate at the national level.

CAPUTO ON BEAGLE, FALKLANDS, AREA TENSION

PY102139 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0049 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Excerpt] La Rioja, 9 Nov (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo has pointed out that the plebiscite for reaching a border agreement with Chile over the Beagle Channel is an extremely important action because it goes beyond the government and commits the Republic to an international agreement. The decision made will be binding forever; the border agreement will be for eternity. It cannot be changed either by a minister or by a president.

In a press conference held today at the residence of La Rioja Governor Carlos Menem, Caputo said that this is the time to say "yes" or "no" because the policy of not getting involved has been extremely costly to the Argentine people. He added that now is the time to be alert.

Caputo also expressed the national government's concern over the increasing tension in Central America, reiterating the Argentine policy condemning intervention in the region by any nation. He said: We are not against a particular country, but against any attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of Latin America. We believe that in addition to nonintervention the necessary conditions should prevail also for the stability of pluralist democratic regimes. In this regard, Caputo expressed concern because these two conditions do not seem to be currently prevailing in this region.

With regard to the Malvinas Islands issue, Caputo denied that Reagan's reelection as U.S. President may have a negative influence on the efforts for direct negotiations. He said: "What we have to break is the intransigence of the Conservative British Government, a government that I believe is being besieged every day, a government that is every day finding more problems in having its viewpoints understood by the international community.

BORRAS RESPONDS TO SUPREME COUNCIL REQUEST

PY100240 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0031 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 9 Nov (NA) -- Defense Minister Raul Borras today answered the Armed Forces Supreme Council saying that if the council members have been offended by public criticisms of their work, the council members can resort to the courts to seek satisfaction. Borras today responded in writing to a note submitted by the Supreme Council demanding that the ministry defend the military court in the face of a wave of criticism, some from official sectors, for the position taken by the military court on judging the excesses committed during the antisubversive repression.

The defense minister, who this afternoon received in his office the members of the council, handed them a letter saying that "as in any task of special social importance, the activity of this court is exposed in a democratic society to the judgment of the people." In another paragraph the letter added that "this judgment can sometimes be harshly critical, and even malicious, but it is always a valuable guide for people fulfilling public functions."

The minister pointed out that "only when public expressions constitute criminal actions may efforts be taken to punish those responsible and prevent the repetition of similar events." Borras said: "Within this framework, respecting the rights of others and making an effort so that the exercise of this right does not mean the violation of another's rights, and accepting the responsibility everyone of us have at this time in history, we will make a significant contribution in the task of making our country the ideal dreamed of by our forefathers."

Planning Military Purge

PY121754 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 12 Nov 84 p 7

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Defence Minister Raul Borras intends to gradually purge the Armed Forces of sectors opposed to democracy and the constitutional system and to wipe the word "coup" from the military vocabulary, informed sources said yesterday.

The sources said the plan also included reforms to the curricula at military academies and the replacement of teachers to ensure the cadets learn to respect democracy and the republican system of government. The measures in the military academies will be implemented as from next year, but the removal of undesirable officers will be a lengthy and difficult process, the sources said.

There was no intention on Borras' part to punish lower-ranking officers who merely obeyed orders during the so-called dirty war against subversion, but rather to punish the higher brass who issued the orders which led to excesses, they added. The idea was to isolate the most harmful elements and strip them of the influence they have over other officers who could then become better adapted to democracy, the sources said. They added most military officers were not accustomed to democracy, as shown by the reaction of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces to criticism in the press, since they complained to the defense minister.

ARMED FORCES SUPREME COUNCIL MEMBER RESIGNS

PY122240 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1944 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 12 Nov (NA) -- Major General Tomas Sanchez de Bustamante, retired, today tendered his resignation as a member of the Armed Forces Supreme Council, while the other members held talks until noon to discuss each one's individual attitudes. At least two other justices of the council, who asked that their names not be mentioned, said that they were inclined to resign as well, but had not reached a final decision and will continue discussing the situation with their colleagues. Other members of the highest military court refused to reveal their position and indicated that a joint discussion of the matter will continue.

Reliable sources of the council have revealed that its chairman, Brigadier General Luis Maria Fages, retired, was the one who most strongly argued during the internal debate that there are no reasons for resigning.

ARMY'S I CORPS HEAD DENIES RETIREMENT REPORTS

PY101949 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1245 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 10 Nov (NA) -- The Army's I Corps commander, General Guillermo Fonseca, today stated in a public statement that "my behavior has, at all times, met the Army requirements within the guidelines set by the appropriate authorities and in strict subordination to the constitutional order." Fonseca's statements are contained in a note that the Defense Ministry released last night shortly after 2200 after he met twice with Defense Minister Raul Borras.

In the document Fonseca denies press reports published yesterday stating that by the end of November he reportedly will ask for retirement from active duty owing to differences with the government decision to dissolve the Army's I Corps, of which he is the commander.

48-HOUR STRIKE EFFECTIVELY PARALYZES COUNTRY

PY091810 Paris AFP in Spanish 1204 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] La Paz, 9 Nov (AFP) -- A 48-hour general strike, called by the powerful Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), practically paralyzed Bolivia today.

By starting the strike, the COB is protesting the lack of response from the government headed by President Hernan Siles Zuazo to the COB's request for price controls, the supply of foodstuffs and essential items, salary increases, and other points contained in an 18-point emergency program.

The lastest communique issued by the COB states that the radio and television workers will join the strike, with the only exception being the trade union radio stations which are to coordinate national information.

Through its economic team, the government has revealed that 12 out of 18 points of the program sponsored by the COB have been accepted and has expressed surprise at the rash COB move to start a 2-day strike, a strike that could be turned into a general indefinite strike beginning next Monday. Planning and Coordination Minister Rene Fernandez has stated that the executive branch has shown at all times its willingness to hold a dialogue in a joint search for solutions to the serious problems plaguing Bolivia.

In La Paz, there was very little traffic and the few buses that were operating carried very few passengers.

MILITARY COMMANDERS TO CONFER ON SITUATION

PY090235 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2226 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Report by Adalid Cabrera Lemuz]

[Text] La Paz, 8 Nov (EFE) -- Military sources told EFE today that the top commanders of the Bolivian Armed Forces will meet this weekend in La Paz and analyze the scope of the political, economic, and social crisis that the country is experiencing, and that they will outline the institution's position.

Army Commander in Chief General Jose Olvis Arias has called in the commanders of large and small military units for the purpose of evaluating the institution's activities and the political and economic events that have occurred in the nation during the past few months.

One of the topics that will be discussed by the military commanders is that pertaining to the presidential amnesty decree favoring seven civilians that are under arrest in a military unit. These persons have been accused of belonging to unauthorized armed groups. Despite the fact that the presidential decree was signed 15 days ago, the Army has resisted obeying it and, therefore, the seven accused persons remain in prison. A military court sentenced them to between 3 to 7 years imprisonment.

The Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) has pressured the government, asking it to comply with the amnesty decree for the seven imprisoned persons, including two Chileans, who were arrested by a military patrol in a rural area close to La Paz where they were reportedly training with automatic weapons.

The meeting of the Army's commanders of large and small units has been termed as important by political and other sectors, despite the fact that the High Military Command has ratified its decision to support the continuity of the democratic process. Moreover, persistent official statements and accusations against rightist and regressive military groups have provoked the fear of another coup that will lead to an interruption of the state of law, which began in October 1982 after approximately 20 years of military dictatorships.

At the end of June 1984 there was a coup in Bolivia to overthrow President Hernan Siles Zuazo which was headed by Colonel Rolando Saraiva and a group of Army and police officers which failed due to international reaction and the lack of support of several military units.

During the military dictatorships of the past 5 years the high level meetings of the military have led to several changes in government leadership and, therefore, this weekend's meeting is being viewed with expectation by Siles Zuazo's government.

General Simon Sejas Tordoya, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, has stated that the military is not interested in more coup adventures, although the government has warned that rightist subversive groups and cocaine traffickers are continuing with their anti-democratic conspiracy.

MNRH DEMANDS GOVERNMENT HAND OVER POWER TO COURT

PY102325 Paris AFP in Spanish 2250 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] La Paz, 10 Nov (AFP) -- The Historic Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNRH), the most important opposition political party headed by the three-times former President Victor Paz Estenssoro, today demanded the immediate hand over of power to the Supreme Court. This would take place after the resignation of President Hernan Siles Zuazo and all the senators and deputies. This would allow the Supreme Court to call for elections in May 1985 and not in 1986, when they are now scheduled.

VICE PRESIDENT, MIR CONGRATULATE SANDINISTS

PY072010 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Institutions and government authorities have congratulated the new Nicaraguan president. Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora has cabled his congratulations for the victory that the Sandinist National Liberation Front has obtained in the general elections held on 4 November. The following is the text of Paz Zamora's message:

In the name of the National Congress, over which I preside, the Bolivian people, and myself, I wish to extend congratulations to the Nicaraguan people for the unquestionable victory, which I am sure will consolidate democracy and the Sandinist revolution.

The Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] has sent a telex to Daniel Ortega, president-elect of that country and a member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. The message says:

Your democratic victory is the second stage of the process for Latin American liberation and we hope that it will contribute to resolving the conflicts in Central America. We are behind you. The Bolivian people greet the democratic and revolutionary victory of the Nicaraguan people, the MIR's message adds.

FINANCE MINISTER OUTLINES DEBT RENEGOTIATIONS

PY081725 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 6 Nov 84 p 16

[Text] Brasilia -- Finance Minister Ernane Galveas has said that the Brazilian Government will not ask for a grace period (when payment of amortization is held in abeyance) on its foreign debt when the new round of negotiations begins on 14 November in New York. He explained that such a request will not be necessary because Brazil intends to negotiate with the creditor banks a substantial reduction in amortizations falling due over the next 5 years, spreading the payment of the reduction over a 14-year period.

Galveas said: "If amortizations for next year amount to $10 billion, for instance, the government would pay only $2 billion and refinance the remaining $8 billion." Galveas said that these payments would gradually be increased and would not represent a burden on the balance of payments, thus making it unnecessary to ask for grace periods. He explained that the proposal has not yet been finalized.

The finance minister noted that if new foreign loans should be needed in 1985, the applications would have to be filed by the next government, even if the foreign debt renegotiation has by then been concluded. According to Minister Galveas, the provisions that are being made completely preclude the possibility of using up the foreign reserves accumulated this year, in case Brazil does not negotiate new resources for meeting the requirements of next year's balance of payments. Minister Galveas and Central Bank President Affonso Celso Pastore have provided for the growth of foreign reserves in 1985. The minister recalled that there will be an inflow of foreign exchange from several sources, such as the International Reconstruction and Development Bank and the IMF. Central Bank President Pastore, in turn, affirmed that in the negotiations with the foreign creditor banks the government will present a forecast of a $11.5-billion surplus in the 1985 balance of trade. Pastore said that even without new loans from the foreign banks, the program for the renegotiation of the Brazilian foreign debt has been factored into the accumulation of foreign reserves in 1985.

Minister Galveas believes that it will not be advisable for the new government to suspend the economic adjustment program agreed on with the IMF that is scheduled to run until December 1985. According to him, the IMF provides Brazil with credits at interest rates lower than those prevailing on the financial market. Brazil should be interested, the minister added, in taking advantage of the agreement with the IMF to obtain the best terms on loans from international banks at this time.

The chief of the Planning Ministry's International Advisory Office, Jose Botafogo Goncalves, noted that the proposal to adopt the London Interbank Offered Rate [LIBOR] charged in the Eurodollar market, instead of the U.S. prime rate, in the foreign debt renegotiation can have advantages for Brazil, because the LIBOR is less readily affected by U.S. economic policy.

BRIEFS

NEW SUPREME COURT JUSTICE -- Brasilia -- President Joao Figueiredo yesterday named Luiz Octavio Pires e Albuquerque Gallotti a justice of the Federal Supreme Court, replacing Justice Pedro Soares Munoz, who retired. [Excerpt] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 Nov 84 p 6 PY]

ARRESTS, CURFEWS CONTINUE UNDER STATE OF SIEGE

Security Officials Meet

PY091845 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa has presided over another coordination meeting with the officers charged with safeguarding security and order in Chile. Carabinero Director of Order and Security General Carlos Donoso reported on the meeting at its conclusion. Gen Donoso stated that during this meeting the implementation of protective measures for the population was reviewed. During the meeting it was concluded that such measures are being implemented very well, Gen Donoso said. Gen Donoso added that the people are cooperating and that the number of detainees has been substantially reduced since the implementation of the curfew. You are a witness that the people are quiet, and that was precisely the only reason for the meeting, Gen Donoso added. Gen Donoso stated that the citizenry will be given all necessary information, and that last night a total of 90 persons were arrested.

Protection For 'Public Figures'

PY100120 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2209 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 9 Nov (EFE) -- Minister Secretary General of the Government Francisco Javier Cuadra today announced that the military government has decided to provide special police protection for well-known Chilean public figures. During his first press conference since becoming the new minister, Cuadra said that the persons who have been offered and have accepted the protection are Gabriel Valdes and Juan Hamilton of the Christian Democratic Party, Martin Sharpe of Social Democracy, and Enrique Silva of the Radical Party. Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez, who is currently in Rome and who today was received by Pope Paul II, also accepted the protection. The minister said that the protection is a precautionary measure in consideration of the state of siege and because international terrorism has demonstrated its selectivity in its attacks.

Minister on Measures

PY101419 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Minister Secretary General of Government Francisco Javier Cuadra has announced that the curfew hours will remain unchanged over the weekend. The minister stated this during a press conference he gave at La Moneda Palace. On the same occasion, he said that the government is satisfied that political opposition leaders have accepted the proposal to grant them personal protection. He said that this occurred because they know terrorist actions are selective.

He also announced that the Ministry of the General Government Secretariat will arrange the handing out of daily information bulletins. He explained that this measure is aimed at maintaining the best possible relations with the news media. He said that he has maintained constant contacts with the directors of some news media in order to explain to them the scope of the restrictions on information ordered by the government. If the media make preliminary consultations and respect that disposition, the media can publish such news as does not contravene the restriction.

Regarding the imposition of the curfew in other parts of the country, the minister stated that each intendant will implement the measure with prudence. The population has reacted in the way that was expected, he added, since the great majority of the people want order and tranquillity.

68 Releases, 18 Arrested

PY100150 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0001 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 9 Nov (EFE) -- General Augusto Pinochet's government today released 68 persons who had been detained a few days ago and it detained 18 members of Chilean miners and peasants unions under the state of siege that was decreed on 6 November.

Both the report about the release of detainees and the one about the new detentions were disseminated by Radio Chilena, which belongs to the archbishopric.

Miners leader Alamiro Guzman and peasant leader Enrique Avendano are among the persons who have been detained. Eleven persons were detained in the headquarters of the Miners Federation of Chile and the other seven were detained in the headquarters of the El Surco Peasant Confederation. Lawyers immediately submitted habeas corpus writs to the court of appeals.

Minister Secretary General of Government Francisco Javier Cuadra has reiterated that there is a ban on publishing or disseminating over the radio reports of a political nature due to the state of siege that has been in force since 6 November.

Meanwhile, Jorge Donoso and Cesar Gumucio, publisher and commercial manager of the opposition newspaper FORTIN MAPOCHO, respectively, and students Julio Carcamo and Jaime Bravo, all of whom had been under detention at the National Intelligence Central (CNI) since 7 November, have been released. Sixty-four students who were detained on 8 November by Carabineros at the Engineering College of the University of Chile and accused of being disorderly in the streets were also released. Donoso, Gumicio, and the other two persons that were released were part of a group of 27 persons who were arrested in the raids that were carried out by the CNI (political police) on 7 November against two offices of the Marxist coalition Popular Democratic Movement (MDP) and an office of the Socialist Bloc. The publisher of FORTIN MAPOCHO and Gumucio were carrying out their professional tasks at the headquarters of the Socialist Bloc, according to former Congressman Jorge Lavandero, one of the main executives of the newspaper. The newspaper, together with the opposition magazines CAUCE, ANALYSIS, APSI, LA BICICLETA and PLUMA Y PINCEL, have been indefinitely suspended by the military government under the state of siege decreed on 7 November [as received].

The 27 persons were transferred from the CNI to the headquarters of the investigative police during the night of 8 November and today, 9 November, the 4 above-mentioned persons were released.

Hundreds Arrested in Santiago Suburb

PY101715 Paris AFP in Spanish 1617 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Santiago, 10 Nov (AFP) -- Several eyewitnesses have reported that hundreds of inhabitants of a large workers neighborhood in Santiago were arrested today in a large military and police operation falling within the framework of the state of siege imposed by the government of General Augusto Pinochet. The suprise raid started in predawn hours with house-to-house searches in a dragnet operation in which members of the Air Force, Carabineros, detectives, and agents of the security services participated. The military, who were heavily armed, entered the Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez Camp, which has 17,000 inhabitants, mostly workers and unemployed, while two helicopters overflew the area, which is located 15 km south of Santiago. Hundreds of men were arrested and carried by trucks and buses to an undetermined location, AFP correspondents have discovered.

Six hours after it began the operation was still continuing, but initially it has not been possible to obtain an official report from the authorities to learn the reasons for this action. The camp, which bears the name of the cardinal primate of the Chilean Catholic Church, is inhabited by 4,200 homeless families who came from other low-income areas and 14 months ago seized a large vacant lot in order to have a decent place to live. The authorities were searching for criminals and political extremists, some distressed women in the vicinity of the encampment said, while a heavy cordon of military personnel prevented the people from entering or leaving the area. The Armed Forces personnel did not allow access to any journalists, correspondents, or cameramen, some of whom were asked to leave. A night worker who had returned in the morning from downtown Santiago and was not allowed to enter the encampment to join his family said: This is a nightmare because if there is delinquency here it is because of the reigning misery and unemployment.

Other raids in poor suburbs of Santiago occurred at the end of October when 250 detainees considered criminals by the authorities were confined to Pisagua, a remote coastal town located 2,100 km north of Santiago and close to the Peruvian border.

Cuadra Discusses Raid

PY102135 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1735 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Report by Daniel Ortiz]

[Text] Minister Secretary General of the Government Francisco Javier Cuadra Lizana has just concluded a press conference in which he discussed the latest events that have taken place in the national territory with regard to the regulations related to the enforcement of the state of siege. First, he stated that over the past few hours and in predawn hours officials of the joint task force, that is, the Armed Forces and the forces of order and security, have carried out an operation in the Raul Silva Henriquez camp, arresting 263 persons with criminal records and 60 other persons with subversive records. In this operation, which the minister secretary general of the government dubbed as preventive, the officials also seized a large number of weapons. Cuadra Lizana stated that these included automatic light weapons, a large number of revolvers, a large number of pistols, and even submachine guns. Bomb-making material, especially dynamite, a large number of knives and [word indistinct] and subversive literature and material that was ready for printing also were seized.

Concerning the situation throughout the country, the Minister Secretary General of the Government Francisco Javier Cuadra stated the following:

[Begin recording] [Passage indistinct] In Santiago, that is, Santiago and greater Santiago, 355 persons who violated the curfew were detained last night. [end recording]

The situation of these persons, Cuadra added, will be determined after each person's record is studied to establish what charges they will have to face.

During the press conference, Cuadra stated that a total of 104 persons have been detained throughout Chile.

[Begin recording] Interior Ministry sources have stated that 104 persons are now being detained on the premises of the Carabineros, the investigative police, and the National Intelligence Center [CNI] throughout the country. [words indistinct] [end recording].

However, when he referred to the situation in Santiago in particular, Cuadra explained some details relative to the raid that the joint task force carried out this morning in the Raul Silva Henriquez camp.

[Begin recording] This morning an operation was carried out by members of the Armed Forces and the forces of order and security in the Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez camp in Santiago. In that action, of a preventive nature, we enjoyed the full cooperation and understanding of the people residing there. Records [words indistinct]. We sincerely appreciate the overall [word indistinct] that we have noticed among the citizenry throughout the country, in the sense of cooperating with the authorities in enforcing the regulations on the state of siege. Regarding the concrete outcome of this operation [words indistinct]. As far as weapons are concerned, automatic light weapons, rifles, revolvers, pistols, and even submachine guns were found. Also bomb-making material, mainly dynamite, a large number of knives and [word indistinct] were also found. [end recording]

In his account of the findings made by the joint task force, the minister secretary general of the government also stated that during the actions carried out this morning a large number of subversive material and printing material also were found.

Concerning the situation of the persons detained, Cuardra stated the following:

[Begin recording] Two hundred and sixty-three persons with criminal records were arrested. Each case is being studied in order to (?submit) them to the appropriate courts, thus cooperating with the self-effacing task of the justice [words indistinct]. Sixty persons who have subversive records were arrested. These persons have been placed at the disposal of the Interior Ministry with the goal of deciding on their situation in compliance with the regulations in force. [end recording]

Asked whether among these 60 persons with subversive records there was any notorious subversive criminal, Cuardra stated that he could not reply to this question because the police are investigating the situation of each one.

During the press conference, which has just ended at La Moneda Palace, Cuadra also stated that it is important to thank the citizenry for its cooperation in achieving the goals that the government has set for itself by establishing the state of siege.

Let us then say that these are the highlights of the press conference that has just ended at La Moneda Palace, a press conference that was held by the Minister Secretary General of the Government Francisco Javier Cuardra, who first focused on the general situaton in the country and then commented on the outcome of the operation that was carried out this morning by a joint order and security force in the Raul Silva Henriquez camp.

Most Detainees Released

PY112030 Paris AFP in Spanish 0118 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Santiago, 10 Nov (AFP) -- Catholic Church sources have reported that most of the 2,000 inhabitants who were today taken from their homes during a vast surprise military and police operation in a suburb south of Santiago have been released. Local clergymen indicated that approximately 2,000 men had been forced to leave their homes to be questioned by the police, but they said that most of them were later released.

Neighborhood committee leaders told AFP that the inhabitants of other surburbs in the southern part of Santiago [words indistinct] alert in the event of further operations [words indistinct].

ATTORNEY GENERAL ISSUES REPORT ON DISAPPEARANCES

PA261533 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 21 Oct 84 pp 1A, 12A

[Report by Cesar Valencia]

[Excerpts] After blaming subversion for the series of outrages and the disorganization of Colombian society and economy, Attorney General Carlos Jimenez Gomez said that guerrillas lack all moral authority to seize the banner of human rights, talk on behalf of the nation, or state their stand on the legality and ethics of violence. He added that subversion lacks every right to make charges in connection with the missing, as the guerrilla groups are responsible for some to these illicit activities in the rural zones.

"To this one must add the huge and already exhausting economic and financial burden to which they, the guerrillas, have been subjecting Colombian society under the many forms of extortion: taxes or "vaccines," payments, robbery, cattle rustling and the stealing of other farm animals, and the insecurity of both crops and cattle to the detriment of not only of businessmen, but of genuinely peasant families," Attorney General Jimenez Gomez added, as he condemned the subversives' excesses in the rural areas.

The attorney general asked the government to make a serious effort to check the adventurers and prepetuators of violence in every manner. "It is not by remaining silent for fear of the crisis, but by speaking the truth, that forgotten language, that the expansion of the problem can be prevented," he asserted.

Later on, he announced to the country that his office will resume an intense campaign against those organizations that are imparting "private justice."

In its first report on the missing, the attorney general's office abstained from mentioning any names, but it did mention specific cases that unleashed various reactions throughout the country to justify the investigations conducted by its officials. According to the attorney general's report, Antioquia Department is the most affected by the disappearance of people. A total of 35 people are missing there, and there is uncertainty as to their whereabouts. The attorney general accused several persons at the service of the state's security apparatus, more specifically police and Army members, of being responsible for some of these disappearances. According to the conclusions in the report released by the attorney general's office, these incidents have occurred due to the ineffectiveness of the control and vigilance mechanisms that the high-ranking commands in these armed bodies are supposed to enforce over their troops, and therefore, the respective institutions cannot be blamed.

"The forced disappearances do not constitute at present, nor have they ever constituted in Colombia a policy of the state's armed organizations. Neither are they now, nor have they ever been approved by state leaders or the component government authorities," the report notes.

According to Attorney General Jimenez Gomez, investigations are met with various obstacles that have prevented the collection of necessary evidence. They have also been hindered by the procedures and systems implemented by those responsible for the disappearances.

Further on, the report notes that the disappearances are the most cherished mechanism of organized criminal organizations like Death to Kidnappers (MAS), which usurp public authority in order to commit its crimes. According to this report, the public charge made against MAS on 4 February 1983, obtained decided results and reduced the disappearances.

"But the mentality of private justice that prevails, and the circumstances that nourish this mentality, explain the prevalence of certain local outbreaks of this phenomenon," the attorney general stressed. The report adds that the guerilla bands are also responsible for the disappearances reported in the rural areas.

In the lengthy report released yesterday, the attorney general's office, reports that 150 people are missing throughout Colombia, and explains that both the death squads, like MAS, and the guerrilla groups are responsible for some of these disappearances, noting that although certain isolated cases place the blame on certain Army and F-2 elements, this does not involve either the armed forces or other state bodies.

It was established that 150 people are missing in Colombia. The breakdown is as follows: Antioquia, 35; Cordoba, 4; Bogota, 30; Arauca, 22; Boyaca, 12; Santander, 10; Guaviare, 8; Valle, 5; Vichada, 2; Atlantico, 1; Bolivar, 1; Caldas, 1; Cesar, 1; Huila, 1; Norte de Santander, 1; and Putumayo, 1.

The attorney general's office has found no evidence that the latest disappearances reported in the country can be blamed on the state bodies. Although the attorney general's office has found no evidence that new disappearances have occurred recently which might be blamed on personnel of the state's armed bodies, it feels that its report is essential to eliminate any bad image and to restore the title of legitimacy that corresponds to them and to redefine the boundary between individual criminal incursions and the upright policy of the state's institutions.

ORTEGA RELINQUISHES NICARAGUA'S CLAIM

PA091836 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1742 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] The new Nicaraguan Government has announced that is is not interested now, nor will it be interested in the future in claiming sovereignty over the archipelago of San Andres and Providencia. Nicaraguan President-elect Commander Daniel Ortega announced this to the Colombian delegation that traveled to Managua to observe last Sunday's elections. Upon returning to this country, Deputy Jose Ricardo Tafur, a member of the Colombian delegation, disclosed the talk he held with the new Central American president.

[Begin recording] [Tafur] Ortega told us he is very worried about speculation here in Colombia concerning the Nicaraguan Government's stand on the islands of San Andres and Providencia and the cays. When we asked the president-elect his position on this, he answered that he wanted the Colombian people, government, and press to understand that Nicaragua appreciates our country very much and wants to maintain the best of relations. He also asked us to tell all Colombians that the problem created by the claims will be put aside and that we need not worry about that. He asked us to please communicate this message to the government.

[Reporter] Dr Tafur, is this an intention by the new Nicaraguan Government, or is it a formal decision?

[Tafur] Well, this is really an opinion expressed by the president-elect, however, there are diplomatic channels which will be charged with (?giving) an official nature to these views. We think the most important thing is that the Colombian people have already been notified that the Nicaraguan Government and people want to avoid a confrontation that almost came about at a given point. They want to dismiss, so to speak, or to put aside -- to use President-elect Ortega's words -- that difference and to maintain excellent relations between our two peoples. [end recording]

In the views of this leader from Cundinamarca, the Nicaraguan elections were pure because all the parties, all seven of them that participated in the electoral process enjoyed similar guarantees.

PARIS CLUB UNWILLING TO SIGN LOAN AT PRESENT

PA111831 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Ecuador's request for the Paris Club to refinance the country's debt cannot be processed until a standby agreement with the IMF is in effect.

According to Deputy Public Credit Minister Alfredo Crespo Cordero, the previous government renegotiated the 31 May deadlines and presented a request to renegotiate them again on 31 December of next year.

The Paris Club has stated that before renegotiating, Ecuador must reach an agreement with the IMF. This condition is established not only for Ecuador but also for all members of the Paris Club. Therefore, Ecuador must wait until that agreement is signed, the official said.

In any event, important negotiations are continuing. One of these negotiations is aimed at securing an IMF standby loan for approximately $180 million. Another negotiation is aimed at making payments to the Club under the old conditions.

Crespo Cordero said that traditional foreign credit sources have closed their doors and this means that international private banks will not give any more loans to Ecuador. However, this is not the case with international organizations such as the World Bank and the IDB, which have offered their support for important development works.

FOREIGN MINISTER TERAN COMMENTS ON FOREIGN DEBT

PA111816 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Edgar Teran Teran has stated that the current situation demands a complete change in the international economic system. Referring to Ecuador's foreign debt, the foreign minister said that it must be paid, but payment terms must be changed.

The foreign minister made this statement during a news conference organized by the International Chamber of Commerce where he discussed the renegotiation of the foreign debt and foreign policy.

Mr Teran said that the government's position on the foreign debt problem has been clear. We will pay, he said, because we don't want to become involved in individual moratoriums or participate in small groups of debtors that want to entangle the international financial system.

He explained: Ecuador believes in fulfilling its obligations and its international commitments. Ecuador respects contracts that support credibility principles, as well as the signatures that appear on documents. This is the case even though the country's credibility was somewhat damaged in recent years.

He stated: The Ecuadoran Government's principle is that the foreign debt must be paid. [words indistinct] The foreign minister noted that the nation's oil production was tied up by the previous government to pay the debt. The minister said that if we take into consideration the fact that oil represents two-thirds of Ecuador's exports we can realize that there is a situation under which we cannot live. A country cannot subsist if it has to dedicate two-thirds of its exports to serve the debt, Foreign Minister Teran said in the city of Guayaquil.

NATION UNABLE TO MAKE 1985 FOREIGN DEBT PAYMENT

PA100315 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Deputy Public Credit Minister Alfredo Crespo has said that Ecuador will not be able to make its 1985 foreign debt payments, which total approximately $1.4 billion, on schedule. He added that in view of the circumstances, the payments will be deferred, and only the interest in the amount of $800 million will be paid. Crespo noted that the revenue from exports is less than the country's foreign debt commitments.

GOVERNMENT PLEASED WITH REAGAN ELECTION VICTORY

PA081241 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The Ecuadoran Government has received the news of the U.S. President Ronald Reagan's reelection with the same satisfaction with which it reaffirms its support for democracy and freedom, Joffre Torbay, secretary general of administration, has said. The ranking official noted that during the Reagan administration's 4 years in office, America has observed that government's policy of encouraging democratic governments and development in Latin America. Torbay indicated that President Reagan has maintained an open policy that has prevented various governments from becoming radical.

FOREIGN MINISTER GOES TO BRAZIL FOR OAS MEETING

PA112056 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Edgar Teran traveled to Brazilia to participate in the 14th OAS General Assembly session scheduled to be opened tomorrow, Monday, by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo. The meeting will last until 22 November.

Teran will hold a working meeting with the Brazilian foreign minister this morning. It has been reported that the two will discuss foreign debt problems.

The Ecuadoran delegation is also composed of Rafael Garcia-Velasco, who is Ecuador's permanent representative at the OAS, and by the Ecuadoran ambassador to Brazil.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR OAS MEETING

PY121140 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 11 Nov 84 p 10

[From "Between the Lines" column]

[Text] Paraguayan Foreign Minister Carlos A. Saldivar yesterday left for Brasilia, where he will attend the OAS General Assembly. International analysts are granting little importance to this foreign ministers meeting, although the Brazilians, particularly the present OAS secretary general, Joao Baena Soares, want to make it appear as if this meeting is the first step being taken to strengthen the OAS, which has lately experienced some deterioration.

LEGISLATOR'S HOUSE ATTACKED, MINISTER THREATENED

PY090010 Paris AFP in Spanish 2335 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Asuncion, 9 Nov (AFP) -- It has been learned today from police sources in Asuncion that a government party deputy miraculously escaped with his life when shots were fired at his home, and that both the interior minister and another legislator of the ruling party have received death threats. The police said these incidents were indicative of a possible escalation of violence while an official source, who asked not to be identified, told AFP that the government is confronting an organized terrorist movement aimed at destabilizing the country.

'OFFICIAL SOURCES' EXPLAIN BAN ON RADIO NANDUTI

PY091850 Paris AFP in Spanish 1512 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Asuncion, 9 Nov (AFP) -- Official sources who asked not to be named told AFP today that Humberto Rubin, a Paraguayan journalist and director of Radio Nanduti, will have to wait 2 or 3 years before being able to work as an announcer again. The sources explained that the action taken against Rubin is not directed against his radio station. He does not have the license which allows him to work as an announcer. Announcer school takes 3 years. He can start in 1985 and after he graduates he will be allowed to use the microphone again. The law is the law and even if it is hard it must be obeyed.

Opposition Leaders Support Station

PY121251 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2044 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Asuncion, 11 Nov (EFE) -- Several dozen people this morning gathered in front of Radio Nanduti to express solidarity with this radio station, which is being threatened with closure by the Paraguayan authorities. The most important leaders of the opposition who are members of the National Accord, Auclides Acevedo and Miguel Angel Martinez Yaryes, presidents of the Febrerist Revolutionary Party and the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, respectively, addressed the crowd in front of the station. The demonstrators were then asked by the police to leave the area, which they did without incident.

DE LA MADRID INAUGURATES CAMEXPO-84 EXHIBIT

FL092110 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0020 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 8 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- This afternoon President Miguel de la Madrid inaugurated the CEMA exposition Camexpo-84 in which representatives of the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Cuba, Poland, and Czechoslovakia are participating. At the inauguration ceremony, the president demanded that industrialized and developing countries seek new forms of trade and cooperation based on reciprocal political respect and the principle of the equality of sovereign states, and he proposed the elimination of all political conditions in economic relations.

CEMA Secretary General Viacheslav Vladimirovich Sychev said the members of the CEMA agreed with Mexico and will seek forms of trade that respect national sovereignty while avoiding all political conditions. He thanked the Mexican Government for its friendly relations with the nations of the socialist bloc and spoke in favor of intensifying and strengthening economic relations in both directions.

President De la Madrid was accompanied at the ceremony by Premier Lubomir Strougal of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, GDR Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Eduard Schwierz, Mexican Secretary of Commerce and Industrial Development Hector Hernandez Cervantes, Secretary of Foreign Relations Bernardo Sepulveda, and other officials.

CEMA HEAD ON COOPERATION WITH THIRD WORLD

FL091916 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1950 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- CEMA Secretary General Viacheslav Vladimirovich Sychev has said that all forms of economic aggression and exploitation need to be excluded from international relations. After condemning U.S. economic pressures on Mexico and other Third World countries, he stressed that in many areas national economies and reciprocal cooperation have alleviated the world economic crisis. Sychev explained that between 1950 and 1983, the national income of CEMA members increased by 8.7 times, while in the developed capitalist countries it only increased by 3.3 times, that is 2.6 fewer times. He said the CEMA member-countries' cooperation with developing countries represents a new kind of international economic relation which derives from the nature of socialism. He explained that this cooperation is based on mutual benefit principles, on equality among the parties, and on nonintervention in domestic matters, in addition to the absence of any kind of discrimination, political preconditions, or other kinds of pressures.

He said the CEMA sets its goals to overcome underdevelopment, strengthen economic independence, achieve progressive socioeconomic changes in developing countries, secure its positions in the world economy, avoid the tie of imperialist monopolies, and eliminate colonialism. Finally, he said that in 1962 CEMA gave friendship and technical aid to 34 developing countries. Presently it assists 101 countries, and its aid has increased by twentyfold.

CSSR'S STROUGAL CALLS FOR SUPERPOWERS DIALOGUE

FL092110 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1803 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- CSSR Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal has said here: If a dialogue between the United States and the USSR is not established soon, world peace would be seriously in jeopardy. Before leaving for his country, he said dialogue is compromise oriented and, without doubt, once it is started, tensions will subside.

He added that besides discussing space weapons, the two nations will also talk about nuclear arms. A moratorium will probably be established. Strougal explained that production of some weapons will be halted and deployment of missiles will be interrupted for a specified period. He said the danger, which is presently very threatening, can be reduced, minimized, and gradually eliminated if the two superpowers are willing to do so. The Czechoslovak premier, member of the Communist Party since 1958, said: I fear the upcoming days because now they are going to discuss at a certain level when to begin the dialogue between Moscow and Washington. But I believe that once the negotiations are established, tensior will diminish.

Concludes Visit

FL121135 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2348 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal said here today that apparently the President of the United States, Ronald Reagan, is more seriously interested in friendlier relations with the socialist bloc.

With regard to the Central American conflict, Strougal said the CSSR supports the principals of nonintervention, that is, the principles of sovereignty and self-determination for all countries in the world.

At midday the Czechoslovak official concluded his visit to Mexico, during which he signed economic, industrial, scientific, and technological agreements, and departed for the CSSR. The Mexican secretaries of foreign relations and government, Bernardo Sepulveda Amor and Manuel Bartlett Diaz, respectively, saw Premier Strougal off at Mexico City International Airport.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON COOPERATION WITH CEMA

FL130206 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2322 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Secretary of Commerce and Industrial Development Hector Hernandez Cervantes said today that the present inefficient restructuring of the international economic order forces many developing countries to adopt severe adjustment measures. At the fifth cooperation meeting between Mexico and CEMA, the Mexican official stressed the urgency of creating a multipolar world where technological and financial contributions would allow the preservation of peace and world harmony.

Mexico is convinced that socialist countries, in cooperation with developing countries, can provide significant support to encourage a round of negotiations and opportunities for development, he said.

CEMA's secretary general, Vuacheslav Vladimirovich Sychev, criticized the high cost of the Third World countries' foreign debts, which is a pressure instrument and a pretext of intervene in the domestic affairs of developing countries. Sychev stressed the need to halt the arms race to avoid the deviation of development resources.

Eduardo Schwierz, chairman of the Mexico-CEMA Joint Commission, expressed that body's desire to expand cooperation in the areas of agriculture, industry, agroindustrial activities, finances, and science and technology. Schwierz, deputy minister of foreign trade of the GDR, noted the interest of CEMA, an organization of nine socialist countries, in supporting scientific research to continue the classification of Mexican fisheries resources.

CEMA representatives expressed satisfaction with the success of the organization's first exposition in Mexico, which was visited by 75,000 people last weekend.

They indicated that Mexico plays an important part in CEMA's relations with Latin America. They said that an example of this is that the exposition (Camexpo-84) is the first of its kind that the socialist countries have held in the region.

Mexico's economic relations with CEMA were formalized in 1975, through an agreement signed by the government of Luis Echeverria. The fifth meeting of the Mixed Commission on Cooperation coincides with CEMA's 35th anniversary.

JOINT COOPERATION TALKS OPEN WITH HUNGARY

FL092112 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1850 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican and Hungarian officials today begin the fourth meeting here of the joint commission on intergovernment economic cooperation and the third meeting on scientific and technical cooperation between the two nations. The government officials will study the progress of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation in the last 3 years so new formulas and mechanisms can be established which will help continue the course of dynamic bilateral cooperation. They will also study various subjects regarding the economic situation of both countries and the economic, scientific, and technical relations between Mexico and Hungary. Bilateral trade and industrial exchanges, cooperation on foreign investment, technology transfer, agricultural and agroindustrial cooperation, exchanges on health, aid, and educational matters, and financial supports will be reviewed. The results of the cooperation between the National Council of Science and Technology (Conacyt) and Hungary's Science Academy will be studied.

The Mexican delegation will be headed by Under Secretary of Economic Affairs Jorge Eduardo Navarrete and will include officials from the Secretariats of Foreign Relations, Finance, Commerce, Energy, Agriculture, Health, Education, the banking and foreign trade sectors, Conacyt, parastate enterprises, and research centers. The Hungarian delegation is headed by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jozsef Kaplar. Representatives of the Foreign Trade Ministry, the National Bank, the Office of Technical and Scientific International Cooperation (TESCO), importing and exporting enterprises, and embassy officials participated.

Navarrete Addresses Meeting

FL091740 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2015 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico today reaffirmed its interest in maintaining a balanced and diversified economic exchange with socialist countries. Under Secretary of Economic Affairs Jorge Eduardo Navarrete said cooperation with socialist countries is a permanent objective of Mexico's international economic relations. The official made these statements at the opening of the meeting of the commissions on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Mexico and Hungary. He said the different levels of development and the social and economic organizations enable Mexico and socialist countries to develop cooperation plans with reciprocal benefits. Navarrete stressed the need to increase the volume of trade and joint investments with Hungary. Regarding industrial cooperation, he said it is necessary to develop profitable and competitive projects.

Hungary's Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jozsef Kaplar said that among the feasible joint investment projects is the production of urban buses for third country markets.

The meeting of the economic, scientific, and technical cooperation commissions between the two countries will end tomorrow. The last bilateral meeting of this kind took place in 1981.

Agreement Signed

FL121310 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0044 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Hungarian Ambassador to Mexico Janos Toth said here today that Nicaragua, like any other nation, has the right to defend its sovereignty and freedom, especially when threatened from abroad. At the end of the Mexican-Hungarian cooperation meeting, the diplomat added that Nicaraguan sovereignty has never been respected, as is shown by the mining of its ports and the support given to counter-revolutionary bands by the United States. Toth rejected the idea that the Nicaraguan people should allow themselves to be intimidated or live in fear because of the illegal incursions of spy planes into Nicaraguan airspace. These incursions, he said, are reason enough for Nicaragua to be on a state of alert. He stressed the fact that while Nicaragua is seeking peace in order to carry out its revolutionary work and is in complete agreement with the Contadora Group's plan to resolve the Central American conflict peacefully, aggressions and threats from abroad persist.

The Mexican under secretary for economic affairs, Jorge Eduardo Navarrete, and the Hungarian deputy minister of foreign trade, Jozsef Kaplar, have signed a cooperation agreement on the production of city buses, rural telephone sets, and petroleum products.

ANOC DECLARATION CONFIRMS SEOUL FOR 1988 OLYMPICS

SK100006 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Mexico City (YONHAP) -- The Association of National Olympic Committees [ANOC] unanimously adopted a Mexico Declaration at Thursday's general meeting, asking all the member countries to participate in the 1988 Seoul Olympics. The Mexico Declaration reaffirmed the International Olympic Committee's decision to hold the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul, brushing aside the move by some countries to change the site of the Summer Games. It is meaningful that the declaration was adopted without any objections from Communist bloc countries, including the Soviet Union and North Korea, participating in the meeting.

The 22-point declaration urged "all the member-countries of the ANOC to participate in the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul and the 1988 Winter Games in Calgary, Canada, and to contribute to the successful holding of the two world sports events." It also asked the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee to take every measure necessary to ensure the success of the Seoul Olympics.

The Mexico Declaration revealed in its introductory section that the declaration was adopted with the understanding that an urgent International Olympic Committee [IOC] meeting will be held on Dec. 1 and 2 in Lausanne, Switzerland. It implies that there will also be no objection at the IOC meeting over the fact that Seoul will be the site of the 1988 Summer Olympics.

The declaration was unanimously adopted at the general meeting although Cuba and Equatorial Guinea expressed their concern over the situation of the divided Korean peninsula. The ANOC also decided to hold the 1985 general assembly in Seoul.

USSR To 'Try' To Attend

SK100001 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Nov 84 p 7

[Text] Mexico City (YONHAP) -- The Soviet Union will try to participate in the 1988 Seoul Olympics, a vice president of the Soviet Olympic Committee was quoted as saying Thursday. Choe Man-lip, a vice president of the Korean Olympic Committee, said that the Soviet official told him that he was well aware of Seoul's preparation for the Olympics and he would consult with the president of the Soviet committee on the possibility of participating in the Seoul games.

Choe said the Soviet official made the remarks when he attended a reception hosted by Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee. The president of the Vietnam Olympic Committee, Ta Quang Chien, also said that his nation would be able to attend the Seoul Games, Choe said. The Olympic officials are now in Mexico City to attend the general assembly of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC).

Backs ANOC Declaration

SK110106 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Mexico City (YONHAP) -- The Soviet Union declared here on Friday that it fully supports the Mexico Declaration adopted at Thursday's general meeting of the Association of National Olympic Committees, (ANOC) that asked all the ANOC countries to actively participate in the 1988 Seoul Olympics. The Soviet remark was made before the closing of the executive committee meetings of the ANOC and the International Olympic Committee (IOC). Marat Gramov, president of the Soviet Olympic Committee, said that his nation supported the ANOC declaration, drawing applauses from all the representatives from participating countries at the meeting. Meanwhile, Gramov accepted a personal proposal by Choe Man-lip, vice president of the Korean Olympic Committee (KOC), to visit Seoul to observe Olympic facilities in the city. The top Soviet sports official asked Choe to send him an official invitation.

In Friday's general meeting, the ANOC discussed a wide range of sanctions against countries which may boycott future Olympic Games. The matter will be discussed in detail in a special IOC meeting slated for Dec 1 and 2 in Lausanne, Switzerland.

SEPULVEDA TO ATTEND OAS MEETING IN BRASILIA

FL101850 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2345 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- It was announced here today that Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor will go to Brasilia tomorrow to attend the 14th General Assembly of the OAS. The secretary will deliver a report on Contadora Group activities during 1984 at the OAS meeting, where ministerial level activities begin on 12 November. The Mexican representative will also request the governments of the member-countries to support and cooperate with the Contadora Group's peace efforts in Central America.

SILVA HERZOG ON ECONOMIC PACKAGE, INTEREST RATES

FL091820 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1550 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's Secretary of Finance and Public Credit Jesus Silva Herzog today said that the economic restructuring package had had a positive acceptance by Texas bankers and businessmen, and that Mexico has regained a more solid position. Interviewed at the Mexico City airport on his return from Dallas, Texas, where he attended a meeting at which Mexico's efforts to resolve its economic problems were discussed, Silva Herzog said Mexico continued to maintain a certain economic equilibrium. Referring to preferential interest rates, he said that the rate decrease from 12 to 11.75 points had meant a savings of slightly more than $1 billion for Mexico in debt services, and that if the decrease in revenue from petroleum exports was taken into account, Mexico was still ahead Silva Herzog said that due to interest rate fluctuations, it was difficult to forecast on these matters, and that if an additional decrease takes place in mid-1985, this forecasting would become even more difficult. He concluded by saying that 1985 would be a better year for Mexicans, and that the general economic situation would be discussed at the next meeting on 21 November.

COSTA RICA

LA NACION MAKES APPEAL FOR U.S. INTERVENTION

PA112108 Paris AFP in Spanish 1625 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] San Jose, 11 Nov (AFP) -- In its editorial today, the daily LA NACION, which has the largest circulation in Costa Rica, made an implicit appeal for U.S. armed intervention in Nicaragua before the problem with that country becomes "more unmanageable and dangerous." The paper feels that "the U.S. Government puts off making a decision" and does not go beyond "a verbal war and piecemeal aid to the anti-Sandinist guerrillas," while the USSR "shows with deeds that it supports and provides the Managua regime with all types of weapons."

"Once again, it seems that we are facing the impotence of the great nation to the north before the greater ability, cleverness, unity of criteria, speed in response, and offensive and defensive instincts of Soviet communism," the paper says.

The editorial calls for stronger and more capable action by the United States, underlining that "each day that passes without resolving the problem makes it more unmanageable and dangerous."

RURAL GUARD SEIZES SOVIET AMMUNITION, GRENADES

PA111654 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 3 Nov 84 p 6

[Text] The Costa Rican Rural Assistance Guard has arrested 4 Nicaraguans and 1 Costa Rican, and confiscated 2 vehicles carrying 83 cases of ammunition for AK-47 automatic rifles at a location between Zarcero and Laguna on the highway to Ciudad Quesada.

When they stopped the first vehicle, the guards arrested 3 Nicaraguans and confiscated 21 cases of ammunition for Soviet AK-47 rifles.

The driver of the vehicle was a 22-year-old Nicaraguan identified as Eugenio Flores Obando. According to a high-ranking officer, Obando was accompanied by Felix Armando Villalobos, 23, and Mauricio Ruiz, 29, both Nicaraguans. The officer said that the two men only carried cards identifying them as refugees in Costa Rican territory.

The guards stopped another vehicle between Zarcero and Laguna carrying ammunition to the northern area. The vehicle was driven by Luis Antonio Sandi Gonzalez, a 20-year-old Nicaraguan, who was accompanied by a 16-year-old Costa Rican youth. In this vehicle the guards seized 63 cases of ammunition for AK-47 automatic rifles, as well as several fragmentation grenades. The Rural Assistance Guard has turned the case over to the Zarcero District Attorney's office. Police are searching for other suspects.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE ON U.S. ELECTIONS, DOMESTIC SITUATION

DW121517 Bonn DIE WELT in German 10-11 Nov 84 p 7

[Report by W. Thomas]

[Text] San Salvador -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte is "very content" with the U.S. election results. The democratization process in his country has been confirmed and supported for another 4 years, he said in a DIE WELT interview, adding that "we can continue on the course we have embarked on."

The Christian-Democratic politician who has been ruling the Central American country for 5 months as the elected head of state, stressed that the El Salvador issue has hardly played a role in the U.S. election campaign, "which means that we are on the right path," said Duarte. Instead, the explosive Nicaraguan conflict supplied discussion material.

According to Durate, foreign and domestic political measures were decisive for the sudden political change in his country.

"In my visits to Latin America, the United States, and Western Europe, I have explained our aims and found support everywhere," reported the president. This backing, particularly by the Reagan administration and U.S. Congress, has facilitated the risky business of government, he said. Duarte mentioned a "peace and detente program mapped out prior to his taking over," that he could implement faster than expected. Originally he wanted to negotiate with the guerrillas only in March next year, but the necessary conditions were created earlier, he said. Duarte also mentioned the cooperation of the Armed Forces in connection with efforts to stop the terror of the rightist death squads. He visited 15 barracks and talked to the officers extensively. "I enjoy the full confidence of the Army leadership," he stressed.

He traveled throughout the country to talk to the plain people, including areas that are occasionally controlled by guerrillas. He tried to dismantle confrontation with the private sector. At first this circle of the populace was rather skeptical, but today it plays a "positive role," said Duarte.

From a position of strength, Duarte offered to hold the first peace talks with the underground in mid-October, which was "a historical event," he said. A second meeting is to take place in the second part of November. Duarte said: "The time and place are still unknown." He stressed, however, that "I will determine both." The president made careful statements with regard to the chances to score a success. He does not know whether the Marxist rebels negotiate with him for tactical considerations, or whether they really strive for a peaceful solution of the bloody conflict (50,000 casualities in 4 years), he said.

At any rate, nothing has changed about his negotiating position. Duarte wants to offer to the guerrillas only integration in the democratization process, but no participation in power.

Asked about U.S. press reports saying that Nicaragua has now received Soviet MIG aircraft, Duarte answered: "I cannot confirm this information. However, I believe that even without the MIG's Nicaragua has enough modern weapons to threaten the area militarily. The Sunday elections were a 'farce,' the commanders cannot fool anybody that way," he said.

Duarte is a visionary. He dreams of a Central America that will not supply any more headlines for the international press, a Central America that will be built up and not destroyed, a Central America where reconciliation will replace hatred, and where greater social justice will exist. "I want to go down in the history of El Salvador as a president of peace," he said.

ARMY REPORTS ON SITUATION IN SUCHITOTO

PA092150 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Report by Raul Beltran]

[Text] This is our report from our usual tour throughout the country's interior. Our first report comes from the country's central area, that is from Cuscatlan Department.

Much attention. Since 0200 this Friday [9 November] units of the Felipe Pena group of battalions, which operate under Commander Salvador Guerra of the People's Liberation Forces, FPL, have been harrassing Suchitoto residents in Cuscatlan, about 50 km northeast of San Salvador.

Initial reports and brief contacts with Suchitoto state that FMLN troops entered Barrio La Cruz early this morning. Meanwhile, National Police and Guard units confirmed that they are holding off the extremists' attack and that initial estimates indicate that the attackers number more than 500. Military sources said that the Felipe Pena Battalion was located near Suchitoto last night. At 0630 this morning the Salvadoran Air Force started shelling the suburbs of Suchitoto. The casualties in the violent clashes which began at 0200 this morning still have not been determined. A military source said that from 10 to 12 civilians have been killed and that the Army has had 8 casualties so far.

Meanwhile, a National Administration for Telecommunications, ANTEL, spokesman said that the damage to the telephone and telegraph services in Suchitoto has not been determined yet.

From the brief communications established with Suchitoto, it was learned that the guerrillas used mortar fire to attack the military guard posts early this morning. The military source said that the number of casualties sustained by the Army has not been determined because the military units are still in the positions around Suchitoto, a town that has been the constant target of the guerrillas for the past 3 years of civil war. Salvadoran Air Force units have been flying over the zone of Suchitoto since 0630, while Army troops from Cojutepeque, Cuscatlan Department, have been dispatched urgently to try to regain Suchitoto.

VEHICLE EXPLODES IN CAPITAL, INTERRUPTS TRAFFIC

PA122346 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] At 1140 today, traffic was interrupted on the southbound lane of Los Heroes Avenue when unidentified men blocked the highway with two vehicles -- a minibus and a pickup with license plates 132,141 and 132,761, respectively -- stolen from the National Administration for Telecommunications, ANTEL. Explosive charges were placed in the two vehicles, but only the pickup exploded. The police have blocked off the highway and are diverting traffic to prevent a traffic jam at this time of day when traffic is heavy. No casualties have been reported as a result of the explosion.

Another report received at our station says that an unidentified man was shot to death a few minutes ago on John Paul II Avenue. His body is lying on the sidewalk near La Tropical Bottling Company building.

The authorities still had not appeared to begin an investigation, the same source told us.

FDR'S UNGO VIEWS POSSIBILITIES FOR PEACE

PA091544 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 3 Nov 84 pp 1 A, 11 A

[Report by Horacio Serafini]

[Text] For the next meeting with the government, to be held during the second half of this month, the Salvadoran revolutionary and democratic movement has expectations that Guillermo Ungo, president of its Political-Diplomatic Commission, considers modest: "The consolidation of the dialogue's continuity, the achievement of specific advances regarding the humanization of the war, such as the acknowledgment of the Geneva Convention and that firmer steps will be taken toward paving the way for possible negotiations."

Ungo, one of the main participants in the meeting held in La Palma on 15 October, told UNOMASUNO that the FMLN-FDR will not seek to negotiate a cease-fire, although "it will propose that it be placed on the agenda for the joint commission discussions, a framework for which was agreed upon during the first round."

Regarding the cease-fire that "we established" at the first meeting, the president of the FDR adds: "It has to be discussed not as an end in itself but as a means; after certain secure and firm steps have been taken, not only toward the dialogue but toward the negotiation, the cease-fire will become an instrument that will hasten the negotiating process."

According to Ungo, also leader of the National Revolutionary Movement (social democratic), with the initiation of the dialogue, President Jose Napoleon Duarte faces problems with the extreme right headed by the Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA) as well as with the FMLN-FDR. He says in this regard: "With the extreme right he needs the consensus of important right-wing sectors that will enable him to continue the dialogue. And that," he adds, "drains the content of the dialogue: They will tell him to continue the dialogue but not to negotiate."

With the FMLN-FDR and reformist sectors, such as the powerful Democratic Popular Unity, which support him with reservations, Duarte will be forced to negotiate. For Ungo, the initiation of the dialogue establishes one main challenge for the insurgents, the political dispute among the Salvadoran public regarding which position is right: "Duarte's, according to which a democratic process has been initiated in the country, or ours, which states that there has been no change in the power structure."

The challenge for the FMLN-FDR consists in what Ungo defines as: "How to make the movement of the masses and public opinion turn toward a solution of true peace. Is peace the end of the war as Duarte says, or is it that war stops because justice and liberty, the fundamental aspirations of the majority sectors in the country, are achieved?"

Ungo stresses that in La Palma, although viewed from different positions, there was a basic understanding on the need to "nationalize a solution of the conflict." Asked how interested Duarte could be in this given his economic, political, and military relations with the U.S. Government, he responds: La Palma also has implications for the peace-making efforts of the Contadora Group. Although the Contadora Group "has not explicitly discussed" the Salvadoran case, with the dialogue "we have done them a service by validating their thesis."

To conclude, Ungo refers to the possibility of a massive U.S. military invasion. Compared to Nicaragua, "we are more vulnerable," he said, but he points out that "it is not a matter of disputing the high honor of knowing who is going to be invaded; what is happening is that there is an escalation of both aggressions, against a constituted government in Nicaragua and against a people in El Salvador."

FMLN FRONT ISSUES REPORT ON SUCHITOTO OPERATION

PA100108 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador
0025 GMT 10 Nov 84

[War report No 1 issued from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front on 9 November]

[Text] We wish to inform our people that today, 9 November 1984, at 0200, units of the Commander Felipe Pena Mendoza group ofthe Rafael Aguinada Carranza Battalion and of the Carlos Arias Battalion conducted the operation "Yankees, Hands Off El Salvador," which consisted of an attack against the enemy garrison in the town of Suchitoto, an ambush on the road from San Martin to Suchitoto, and an attack on the airborne troop landing.

The result of this combat was: 100 enemy casualties, including both dead and wounded; 3 helicopters destroyed, 4 helicopters damaged; 1 A-37 aircraft damaged. Our forces also seized 14 G-3 rifles, 2 M-79 grenade launchers, 6,000 7.62-mm rounds, and other war materiel.

In view of such devastating setback, the enemy responded with a criminal bombing, dropping approximately 400 rockets and high-powered bombs on the town of Suchitoto and the surrounding hillside.

Yankees, Hands Off El Salvador! United To Fight Until Final Victory! Revolution or Death, We Will Win!

[Signed] Commander Salvador Guerra, Commander Raul Hercules, and Commander Ramiro Vasquez. 9 November 1984 at 1710

FMLN DENIES RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUCHITOTO DAMAGE

PA092103 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1845 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Attention, Salvadoran people. Attention humanitarian organizations and defenders of human rights. Attention, Salvadoran church. At noon today, the Armed Forces Press Committee [Coprefa] and President Duarte demonstrated their limitless capacity to tell lies. A few minutes ago, a Coprefa bulletin charged that the FMLN had destroyed El Calvario Church in Suchitoto.

Coprefa maintains that it intercepted an FMLN communications broadcast which was allgedly ordering our fighters to destroy the El Calvario Church. What a barefaced lie! What gross gall is being shown today by Duarte and Coprefa, the committee of lies.

In view of its inability to win a victory over our forces, in view of its low combat morale, the dictatorship's high command ordered the indiscriminate bombing of the city of Suchitoto.

Early this morning, Radio Farabundo Marti reported that El Calvario Church, the hospital, the central market and the kindergarten in Suchitoto had been the targets of bombs and rockets launched from the air by the U.S.-made A-37 airplanes.

Coprefa, on Duarte's orders, has claimed that the FMLN was responsible for the destruction of these civilian installations. Coprefa says that it has recordings of our communications. Why, then, didnt' Coprefa announce that it had these alleged recordings in the early morning hours, when they claim to have made them?

Today, Coprefa maintains that it will present those recordings to the press. Coprefa has had the entire morning and the time remaining until it stages the presentation spectacle to fabricate recordings of alleged FMLN communications.

Durate and Coprefa are telling these lies to justify their criminal and crazy actions at the cited installations. The historical city of Suchitoto is being reduced to rubble by the criminal, genocidal Air Force actions.

We recall what Coprefa said on 25 September 1983 when the Air Force bombed Tenancingo. We ask: What did Coprefa say on 31 January 1983 when the Air Force bombed the city of Berlin, Usulutan Department?

We call on the local and foreign press. We call on humanitarian organizations and the defenders of human rights and the International Red Cross to go to the city of Suchitoto to personally inspect the destruction caused by the genocidal decision of the high command, led by Duarte.

We call on all organizations and the local and foreign press to talk with the surviving civilians and learn that it has been the Air force under Duarte and Colonel Juan Rafael Bustillo that has razed the church, the central market, the hospital, and the kindergarten of the city of Suchitoto; to verify the large number of victims of this irresponsible and genocidal bombing of the defenseless civilian population.

The historical city of Suchitoto is being reduced to rubble by the genocidal actions of the Air Force, by the bombings using thousands of pounds of explosives that have fallen particularly on the church, the hospital, the kindergarten, and the central market in Suchitoto. We demand an immediate halt to the bombing of the civilian population in Suchitoto and the entire national territory. We demand the trial and punishment of the war criminals.

FMLN FORCES ATTACK SUCHITOTO ARMY GARRISON

PA092102 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1835 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Excerpts] At 0300 today, 9 November 1984, units of the Felipo Pena Mondoza Battalion group, the Rafael Aguinada Carranza Battalion, and the Carlos Arias Battalion began an attack on enemy garrisons in Suchitoto. A few minutes after launching the attack, our fighters had already dislogded the enemy from [name indistinct], where it had five trenches. Enemy troops were also dislodged from the penitentiary and San Martin Park.

Preliminary data on the fighting are as follows: Enemy casualties, all of which are from the National Police, are 17 dead and 8 wounded. We have also seized 12 G-3 rifles, (?2) M-79 grenade launchers, 1 [word indistinct] machine gun, 15,000 7.62 mm-rounds, and other military supplies.

At 0700, the Duarte dictatorship's high command dispatched airborne reinforcements from Ilopango Military Airport. Units of the Paratrooper Battalion were taken by helicopter and disembarked while troops of the 1st Infantry Brigade and Detachment No 5 from Cojutepeque were trying to reach Suchitoto through Calle Nueva. These reinforcements sent by the high command were stopped and harshly beaten by our forces. At that time, 0700, while the A-37 planes were bombing Suchitoto, antiaircraft units of our forces engaged in combat with the planes, damaging one of them immediately. An A-37 plane was damaged.

From 0800 to 1130, our antiaircraft engaged in combat with the helicopters, after which we shot down three UH-1H helicopters and damaged four other helicopters of the same type. At least two pilots were seriously wounded in this action.

Meanwhile, fighting continues with the reinforcements from the 1st Infantry Brigade, the Paratrooper Battalion, and Detachment No 5 of Cojutepeque.

By 1100, the high command had sent five planes to bomb the area: one Fuga Magister, one A-37 plane, and three 02 push-and-pull [preceding word in English] aircraft. At 1200 these Yankee-manufactured planes had [words indistinct] besides uninterrupted strafing of the sector. At 1230, an ambush was reported on the road leading from San Jose Guayabal to Suchitoto. [Words indistinct] three other casualties. At [word indistinct] it was learned that Air Force helicopters had unleaded 25 [words indistinct] at the [word indistinct] military base. Radio Farabundo Marti has received information that as of this time, 1343, our forces have inflicted 68 casualties, including 2 officers, on the enemy.

AT this moment, 1344, we are informed that our forces maintain the siege against Suchitoto, while fighting continues in different sectors in the Cuscatlan Department.

FMLN PROTESTS BOMBINGS, SR-71 OVERFLIGHT

PA102259 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Attention Salvadoran people, attention humanitarian organizations, Salvadoran church, human rights organizations:

The regime continues escalating the indiscriminate use of the Air Force against the civilian population. During yesterday's actions, Duarte and the high command ordered the indiscriminate bombing of Suchitoto and surrounding areas. This bombing lasted almost all day. More than 400 bombs and rockets were dropped on Suchitoto and nearby areas.

Duarte's regime is directly responsible for the damage caused to houses and other buildings in the city of Suchitoto. Duarte's regime is responsible for the personal damage to Suchitoto's civilian population.

The FMLN protests before the Salvadoran people and the world this new genocidal action carried out by a regime that systematically refuses to take steps to humanize the conflict and that, on the contrary, has increased its indiscriminate bombings.

A convoy of vehicles transporting national and international journalists was also a target of the air attacks while traveling to Suchitoto on the new road to perform their duties.

Our people, the national and international press need no further demonstration of what the regime means when it talks about freedom of expression and about building democracy in our homeland.

The FMLN also protests attacks carried out by Yankee imperialism in our country. This morning at 1020, an SR-71 U.S. spy plane overflew our airspace in the Department of Usulutan. The Reagan administration is determined to intensify its attacks on the Salvadoran people, who do not want the war to escalate.

The Reagan administration and the Duarte regime are directly responsible for the intensification of the war in El Salvador and Central America! The Salvadoran people demand a halt to indiscriminate bombings of the civilian population. The Salvadoran people demand a halt to the Reagan administration's attacks on our homeland!

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER OPPOSES ARMS BUILDUP IN REGION

PA102152 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1449 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- If the Central American countries persist in the arms buildup, the fragile peace in the region will be in serious danger, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran has stated in this capital. The foreign minister told newsmen that the introduction of sophisticated military equipment into the Central American region will only serve to further aggravate the crisis in the region.

Specifically, Andrade Diaz-Duran referred to the alleged shipment of modern MIG-21 aircraft by the Soviet Union to Nicaragua, which was denounced by the U.S. Government last Wednesday.

Andrade stressed the necessity of making an effort to find a negotiated solution through the efforts of the Contadora Group, formed by the foreign ministers of Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela, rather than persisting in the arms buildup.

On this topic, Andrade said that the Guatemalan Government headed by General Oscar Mejia Victores has not been pressured by the United States to sign the Contadora Document.

The U.S. Government expressed its "public satisfaction" yesterday with the new version of the Contadora Document agreed upon by El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, and Costa Rica, considering the draft presented by them as "a positive and constructive step in the process of negotiation that we firmly support."

For his part, Oscar Echeverria, Salvadoran ambassador in this country, said that at no time has his government wanted to isolate Nicaragua from the peace treaty of the Contadora Group, but it wants a guarantee for all who sign it.

"The Sandinist government has said that the Contadora Document should be left as is, adding that the modifications made by the other Central American countries would only legitimize the presence of foreign military forces in the region," Echeverria added. Meanwhile, the Guatemalan press has reported in the past few hours that Nicaragua is living under "an invasion psychosis."

GOVERNMENT STRESSES NONINTERVENTIONIST POLICY

PA091620 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 8 Nov 84 p 18

[Text] Ramon Celada Carrillo, secretary of public relations of the Presidency, said yesterday that Guatemala would continue its policy of not meddling in the internal affairs of its neighboring countries. He was commenting on the insurgency problem in El Salvador and on conflicts in other area countries.

The government spokesman talked about reports from abroad stating that political violence could increase in Central America with President Ronald Reagan's reelection.

Celada said that Guatemala has also had problems due to terrorist acts perpetrated by insurgents but that those groups are now under control.

As to whether violence could extend to our country, he said: "Our government has pursued a policy of nonintervention in the internal problems of the other area countries. If further leaders continue this policy, I am sure there will be no problems," even if President Reagan implements a more vigorous policy to solve the area problems.

ANDRADE SAYS MORE U.S. ECONOMIC AID EXPECTED

PA110448 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran today said that Guatemala and Central America expect that U.S. President Ronald Reagan's reelection will mean greater direct U.S. economic aid for Guatemala and the rest of Central America.

Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran today revealed the concern prevailing in Guatemala and the other Central American countries regarding the shipment of military equipment and sophisticated weapons to Nicaragua. This was revealed after the news media asked Foreign Minister Andrade Diaz-Duran about the arrival of a Soviet ship that apparently is bringing the necessary parts to assemble Soviet-made MIG airplanes.

Foreign Minister Andrade Diaz-Duran today referred to a recent article published by THE WASHINGTON POST, which mentions Guatemala and the Contadora Group's efforts in Central America. The foreign minister said that THE WASHINGTON POST's article does not represent the U.S. Government's viewpoints; therefore, the publication is irrelevant for Guatemala or Central America.

HONDURAS

FDN ANNOUNCES UPCOMING LARGE-SCALE OPERATIONS

PA121627 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1350 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 12 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The anti-Sandinist Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, announced "large-scale actions" for the upcoming days in the northern and central sectors of Nicaragua. An FDN communique points to the strong presence of FDN troops in Esteli, in northern Nicaragua, where the rebels assumed control for several hours of the city of San Juan de Limay, the third most important city in the region.

According to the FDN, the Sandinist People's Army has mined the bridges near Esteli, capital of the province of the same name, as part of a strategy to defend Managua as a last bastion and to turn the provinces over to a system of self-defense.

The rebels also said that during the week of October 26 soldiers had deserted the Sandinist ranks and some of them enlisced in the rebel ranks.

The guerrilla document indicated that the deserters were suffering from hunger, were poorly dressed, and had very little ammunition. The report also affirmed that the FDN forces destroyed the Sandinist army posts at Baka and Rio Ulia, in the Atlantic province of Zelaya, and at Las Vegas de Parbul and Troca, in Jinotega, to the north.

It is probable that Soviet MIG planes were disembarked at the Nicaraguan port of Corinto, according to an FDN spokesman. The spokesman said that "it is probable that they are there in crates."

Elsewhere, the spokesman confirms that "so far, 300 IFA military transport vehicles, and an unspecified number of MI-80 and MI-20 helicopters, have been disembarked at Corinto." [paragraph as received]

The spokesman said that in 1984, the FDR commandos destroyed 171 military vehicles and downed 3 helicopters of the Sandinist army.

By the same token, the FDN reported having inflicted 350 casualties, including dead and wounded in 27 clashes in the provinces of Zelaya, Nueva Segovia, Madriz, Jinotega, Esteli, and Matagalpa, in northern and central Nicaragua.

In these clashes, the rebels seized some 60 AK-74 rifles, 27,000 rounds, and several grenades for RPG-7 rocket launchers, the report added.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA COMMENTS ON CURRENT TENSIONS WITH U.S.

DW121259 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2040 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Interview with President Daniel Ortega by correspondent Jung in Spanish with German translation superimposed, date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Jung] How do you explain that this new confrontation with the United States took place right after the elections?

[Ortega] I believe that this was planned in advance by the U.S. Administration. After their own election victory was scored, a new offensive was to be launched at Nicaragua. Therefore, one was interested in a postponement of elections in Nicaragua. The United States wanted to be able to aim its aggression at a government that was not elected, that was not legitimate. The fact that we had our elections was a blow to the United States.

Therefore, the campaign was staged to destroy the great effort we have made to democratize the country. The United States wants to present Nicaragua as a warmongering country, as a danger to U.S. security.

[Jung] How do you assess current relations with the United States?

[Ortega] The U.S. Government is acting irresponsibly. It shows that it has no interest in a peaceful solution of our problems.

[Jung] Is there no alternative?

[Ortega] I believe that Contadora is the great alternative. The United States says it feels threatened because Nicaragua has certain weapons. We are worried and we feel threatened because the United States has armed the entire Central American region with heavy military equipment, there are the military bases in Honduras, the warships at our coasts, and the flights in our air space.

ORTEGA HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE, DISCUSSES SITUATION

PA102118 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1717 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Press conference held by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra at the International Press Club in Managua on 10 November -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] What is the Nicaraguan Government's opinion on what is currently happening in Nicaragua? What is the current U.S. game with Nicaragua?

[Ortega] Good morning, Messrs Journalists. Although we were invited to the dedication ceremony for this facility for the international press, for foreign correspondents, we were unable to attend that event. Today, however, we have come to visit and to speak with you.

We might describe Nicaragua's current situation as one of the most critical moments, if not the most critical one, experienced by the Nicaraguan revolution. Another critical moment followed the invasion of Grenada last November [words indistinct] emergency situation in November last year. Practically a year after the emergency situation we had to implement here in Nicaragua -- we had to establish a state of emergency here in Nicaragua to confront the invasion that was being planned at that time -- we find ourselves once again experiencing very tense moments in this month of November. The danger of a U.S. intervention is now closer than ever before during these 5 years of revolution.

We would like to make a few additional reflections. You may recall that the United States, the U.S. Government, kept insisting that it was essential that we postpone the date of the elections. We understood the U.S. interest in postponing the election date. The United States was not concerned about the elections themselves; that is, the fact that democratic elections were to be held here in Nicaragua, etc., did not worry them. But they wanted us to postpone the elections because that way the U.S. Government and President Reagan, who would surely be reelected, as he in fact was on 6 November, would be confronting from then on, and from a stronger position after being reelected, a government that had not been elected, as elections would not have been held here in Nicaragua. The U.S. Government, therefore, would be in a better political position to launch its aggression and even a military intervention against Nicaragua.

All international analysts and even U.S. congressmen and journalists agreed that it would be difficult for the U.S. Government to launch a larger-scale aggression prior to the U.S. elections. In fact, it is symptomatic that during his campaign, President Reagan adopted a moderate tone. He began to present himself as a man concerned about world peace and emphatically denied any possibility of an intervention in Central America, more specifically in Nicaragua. He began to try to sell an image of himself to the U.S. public, who were going to vote on 6 November, as a person who was effectively concerned about world peace.

All analysts agreed that if President Reagan triumphed, the following months would be decisive for the U.S. Administration in deciding between a military intervention and larger-scale aggressive actions against Nicaragua, including a military intervention using its troops and bombs, or a serious and effective search for negotiation.

So we are now experiencing difficult times following President Reagan's reelection by a majority of the U.S. voters. We will relate President Reagan's reelection to the elections here in Nicaragua. Elections have been held here in Nicaragua against the will of the U.S. Government, which did not want them held on 4 November. The United States wanted the elections held later. The Nicaraguan elections have constituted a civic demonstration by the Nicaraguan people, who voted en masse. Nearly 80 percent of the registered voters participated in the voting, that is, about 1.2 million Nicaraguans voted.

Our appeal urging people to vote called for voting against an intervention. Those Nicaraguans who voted, even though they cast a significant number of votes for other political parties, voted above all in favor of the country, sovereignty, and self-determination, even if they did not vote for the Sandinist Front. However, as we already know, a great majority of our people, 67 percent, voted for the Sandinist Front. This was a civic demonstration in which the Nicaraguan people tested their democratic inclinations. Hard as it may try, the U.S. Administration cannot invalidate this fact.

Thus it is not surprising that on the very day that the U.S. elections were being held, the U.S. President made certain statements and a campaign was launched in the U.S. media. We do not think this was a mere coincidence. We do not think this was unpremeditated. We think all this had been planned ahead by the advisers, by those who influence the U.S. President's foreign policy. The idea was to take advantage of the U.S. people's emotions and the expectation created at such times, when votes are being counted, to change the image of Nicaragua that the U.S. people had at that point, because the important news in the United States at that point was that elections had been held in Nicaragua. Whether they were good or bad elections was still open to discussion by the U.S. public, but the main issue at that point was the fact that elections had been held.

However, the campaign that the U.S. Administration launched on the very day of the elections sought to erase that civic effort by Nicaragua; it sought to erase from the minds of Americans that elections had been held here in Nicaragua and it began creating a warmongering image of Nicaragua: Nicaragua acquiring sophisticated weapons, Nicaragua acquiring MIG planes that are a threat to U.S. security and to the Central American states. They began listing the weapons that Nicaragua has and presenting the image of a warmongering Nicaragua: Soviet ships arrive in Nicaragua, with the Soviet ships presented as something sinister and as if dozens of Soviet ships did not constantly arrive in the United States, as if dozens of Soviet ships did not dock in U.S. ports every day. But, naturally, they tried to erase all of this from the minds of the American people and to impress upon them the ideal that Nicaragua is a warmonger. Therefore, the U.S. public forgot that elections had been held in Nicaragua.

Since then, these have been the kinds of reports presented most often by the U.S. media which -- and this is something we wish to point out to the American newsmen here -- hasten to echo the U.S. Administration's defamatory campaign. With few exceptions, most of the media have not asked the administration to present evidence; they have not asked what evidence it has to back its charges that Nicaragua is a warmongering country, that MIG planes are arriving in Nicaragua, or that these planes are a threat to the Central American states. Why is the U.S. Government not asked if the U.S. military presence in Central America is a veritable threat to the security of the Central American states? Why is it not asked about its aggressive policy and why it doesn't endorse Contadora?

Thus, it is seen that this is really a well orchestrated campaign with most of the U.S. media participating. At this point, the reports flooding the U.S. public opinion continue to be those that seek to present Nicaragua as a warmongering state and as a threat to the U.S. Government, U.S. people's security, and the Central American states' security. Therefore, conditions are being created for the U.S. Administration to be able to do anything against Nicaragua, as it would already have the support of preconditioned U.S. public opinion.

Very specific elements have been added to the press campaign launched by the U.S. Administration on the evening of 6 November, such as the daily -- by now -- flights of the SR-71 spy planes over Nicaraguan territory; the military maneuvers that are scheduled to take place off our coasts; the concentration of U.S. forces that are used for situations such as this; and the recent violation of our territorial waters and airspace by U.S. war ships and planes. In other words, an entire apparatus has been set up from a propaganda and military standpoint which really forces us to seriously think that a direct U.S. military intervention might occur. We must prepare for such an eventual intervention. In early October, we denounced the existence of these plans at the United Nations. We charged that these plans would begin in mid-October, following a reactivation of the mercenary and counterrevolutionary forces. However, there has been some manipulation by the U.S. Administration, and certain U.S. media, which apparently do not listen, have fallen prey to it. In any case the speech is there, in the UN files, and it can be confirmed that we never said that U.S. troops would disembark in Nicaragua on 15 October. What we said was that 15 October would mark the reactivation of the aggression against Nicaragua by mercenary forces and that several stages would follow, culminating with the intervention of U.S. troops in Nicaragua. This is what we said at the United Nations. We never said that the U.S. troops would enter Nicaraguan territory precisely on 15 October. We viewed the entire intervention plan as a developing situation and in fact this is how things are taking place.

Unless the Nicaraguan people confront this military intervention with determination and seek to dissuade the United States from incurring the cost of such a military intervention, and unless the international public and the governments of the world assume a firm stand, we will be faced with a situation marked by direct U.S. military intervention at any moment. Blood will be shed here in Nicaragua, here in Central America. In other words, we will be at war here in Central America as a result of a U.S. military intervention.

[Name indistinct] [Words indistinct] would like to ask you first of all how does Nicaragua maintain its independence and keep from falling prey to any country's domination? Second, how does Nicaragua pay for the aid received from the Soviet Union? Third, if a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua ever took place, can Nicaragua rely on aid from another country, be it the Soviet Union, Cuba, Spain, or any other country?

[Ortega] I would first like to clarify that Nicaragua has relations with different countries in the world and with multilateral organizations despite the U.S. Government's efforts to completely isolate us from the rest of the world. We can assert, regarding Nicaragua's international relations, that the largest percentage, more than 70 percent, of our commercial relations and foreign aid comes from Western countries and multilateral international organizations. Therefore, it is not true that the Soviet Union is the country that is bearing the heaviest burden of the aid sent to Nicaragua. It is true that the Soviet Union carries out cooperation with Nicaragua, on very favorable terms for Nicaragua. The Soviet Union has approved credit lines for Nicaragua under very favorable terms, just as other countries have done. We have also established good commercial relations with the Soviet Union, but I can assert that Nicaragua's relations with the Soviet Union are on an infinitely smaller scale than the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

In other words, the multimillion sums that are traded between the United States and the Soviet Union are much larger than the amounts traded between Nicaragua and the Soviet Union.

Therefore, there is no reason to say that most of Nicaragua's aid comes from the Soviet Union. There is no such thing.

Regarding the possibility of direct U.S. aggression, we have insisted on the fact that Nicaraguan people have enough hands to pick up the rifles we need so much and counter a U.S. intervention, reject a U.S. intervention.

[Unidentified speaker] Please, only one question per person.

[Question] We have heard [words indistinct] and I would like to ask if, after this week's events, you will continue trying to get airplanes, including MIG's or such.

[Ortega] We will continue to defend, at any cost, our right to purchase all necessary means for our defense. We must bear in mind that Nicaragua is the only country in Latin American and the Caribbean that is currently withstanding the direct aggressions of a power, namely the United States. Consequently, it is our duty to find the means that will allow us to counter the aggression promoted by the United States through the mercenary forces and the CIA and the direct invasion threats that prevail against Nicaragua.

[Freddy Balzan, SOBERANIA magazine] Commander Daniel Ortega, how does the revolutionary government assess the presence of General [Paul] Gorman in Costa Rica?

[Ortega] It comes within the framework aimed at strengthening the military plans to invade Nicaragua. Mr Gorman's presence in Costa Rica is not a coincidence. Even though the Costa Rican Government claims it has a policy of neutrality, the truth is that the United States is meddling with Costa Rica's neutrality, violating Costa Rica's neutrality, and trying to forcibly impose its will in order to involve Costa Rica in an eventual direct intervention in Nicaragua. Mr Gorman is there because he is handling the final details of the U.S. interventionist plans. He is checking the situation and thus making sure everything is prepared for the invasion, whenever they decide it is the right time to carry it out.

[Boyd -- in English] Commander, I am Larry Boyd of...

[Unidentified speaker, interrupting] One moment, please.

[Question] What is the role of the Contadora Group right now, that is, if it has any role at all?

[Ortega] Well, I think that Latin America should be concerned about this situation of a threat to Nicaragua, because the precedent of a military intervention in Nicaragua not only represents a permanent threat to Nicaragua but to all of Latin America, always, because we know that these interventions have already taken place. However, if a military intervention were to take place against Nicaragua, it would represent a precedent for all of Latin America. The threat of an intervention would then exist for any Latin American country whenever it becomes involved in a dispute or problems with the United States. Therefore, we believe that we would be really defending Latin America by defending Nicaragua against U.S. intervention, rejecting the intervention and countering the intervention in an effective way.

We believe that the Contadora Group has been playing an important role by seeking a peaceful solution to the problems prevailing in the Central American region and it has been an important element in countering the U.S. intervention, which would surely have taken place a long time ago had Contadora not acted decisively. Under these circumstances, we believe that the proposal of the Contadora Group's peace document is much more effective right now. We believe now is the time to defend even more the Contadora Group's peace document, without modification. President Mitterrand rightly said yesterday that the solution should be sought through Contadora and not through force.

[Unidentified speaker] Larry.

[Larry Boyd, [name indistinct] Radio] Commander, could you tell me what will be the next steps to institutionalize the revolution and what will be the role of the national dialogue?

[Ortega] I think that the national dialogue will have to bear in mind one of the points included in the agenda regarding the matter of peace and defense of our sovereignty to create the necessary conditions that will allow us to consolidate and develop democracy in Nicaragua. For example, the peace that was already accepted by the U.S. Administration is currently being threatened by the danger of a direct U.S. intervention. Therefore, the national dialogue must first discuss this before other matters. We will be able to advance in the process of institutionalizing democracy in our country to the degree that we eradicate the danger of an intervention. Our next step is scheduled for January, when we will install the National Constituent Assembly and the new Nicaraguan Government.

[Question] Commander Ortega, besides the threat of intervention, the state of your country's economy, the deterioration of the economy due to the aggression, is also a danger. Is it not too dangerous to [words indistinct] so many students to the defense tasks and to risk the (?source) of a great part of your income and development, since this is exactly what is sought [words indistinct] its policy?

[Ortega] Look, the [words indistinct] -- as Commander [Jaime] Wheelock said on 8 November when he revealed the measure which was discussed at length by the FSLN National Directorate and government junta. Really, Nicaragua is a country with [words indistinct] not been able to fully exploit our natural resources, land, and agriculture. We are facing a constant threat from the U.S. Government that might be carried out at any moment. The United States is capable of carrying out its threat at any moment. In Nicaragua's case, we cannot really look after the production while simultaneously handling the military defense of our revolution and solving our social needs.

Therefore, we must choose; either we try to handle the demands of [words indistinct] and not look after 100 percent of the military defense of our revolution, or else we exert ourselves to handle 100 percent of the country's [words indistinct] demands, although it is not easy to do so, and this will surely affect our economic and social programs. We cannot handle...[changes remark] we are not a country with large resources to handle all these demands at the same time. We must see to our priority needs, and our priority need is that the revolution has the capacity to counter and resist a U.S. military intervention.

It would be useless to continue solving our economic problems if we grew careless about defending our revolution, because our enemy would be able to quickly take over the cities and claim a victory. The efforts in our production sector would be useless to defend our revolution.

Therefore, we must first see to the defense of our cities without disregarding the demands of our production sector to harvest the coffee. We must first see to the defense of Managua, which is the country's capital, and we all know how important this is because it represents a symbol. We know that the immediate objective of the U.S. plans would be to take over the capital, because once a capital is taken over, the enemy can claim victory and claim that it has defeated its opponents. Therefore, we consider that the defense of our capital and main cities -- Masaya, Granada, Rivas, Leon, Chinandega, Jinotepe, Diriamba, Matagalpa, Esteli, Chontales, and Juigalpa -- is our priority goal. Managua is the most important city of all. That is why we adopted the decision to leave the youths here instead of sending them to the harvest. Instead of becoming student production battalions, they became student defense battalions for the political-military defense of Managua. Thus, they will be able to defend their families here, their brothers, mothers, and fathers. They will be equipped with rifles and other necessary weapons. Some have been trained, so we must improve their readiness and increase the recruiting of Managua's population for the defense of our capital.

Logically, this affects the production sector, but we cannot please every sector. We are only interested in pleasing the main sector in the defense of our revolution. The people must be militarily organized and equipped.

What we have here is a political force that has been the Nicaraguan people's vanguard in their struggle against the Somoza dictatorship and U.S. domination. Later the FSLN was a determining factor in guaranteeing the establishment of a democratic framework in Nicaragua. We cannot even imagine another political party being capable of providing the stability that we have been able to maintain or of defending the Nicaraguan revolution as it has been defended. The only political force that could have achieved that and that can continue to serve as a guarantor of this revolutionary process is the FSLN.

It is important for us not to lose sight of the fact that this continues to be a revolutionary process, a revolutionary process [repeats himself] and therefore it is a revolutionary action that is not complete. Actually, the United States has not allowed the revolution to follow its normal course, which would in turn allow us to carry out a number of projects and meet a number of expectations. We would be able to resolve these matters in a framework of normalcy, which would strengthen in our country the basic principles advocated by the FSLN; that is, a policy of pluralism, a mixed economy, and nonalignment in foreign affairs.

Therefore, the FSLN will continue to play a prominent role to guarantee the framework that we are establishing, which will be consolidated or stabilized to the degree that the U.S. aggression ends. If the U.S. agression does not end, we cannot expect a stabilization of democracy in Nicaragua or a consolidation of democracy in Nicaragua in any sense of word. In fact, the trend in situations like the one that is being imposed on us... [changes remark] this is a situation of war, and a war situation logically affects all efforts to achieve democratization. We do not want this democratization effort to be affected. We will do everything possible to prevent such an effect on the democratization effort, even while we are meeting the military demands for the defense of the revolution. In this regard, the FSLN leadership has a very important role as the political leadership, the political authority of the Nicaraguan people.

Now, as I have said, the role of the political leadership at this time is determined to a great extent by this climate of a revolution that has not been brought to an end and that at this time is confronting U.S. aggression that is designed to destroy the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

With the installation in January -- that is, if the situation does not change in the next few weeks or the next few days -- suppose that we arrive at 10 January and the National Constituent Assembly is installed, if the elected government can be installed in office, then the government here will play a role in applying a government program. It will be a government program designed to serve all Nicaraguans, but it will be the FSLN government program. Any political party that takes office in any part of the world is expected to defend its program. It is not a program thought up by the party candidate, but a program that was prepared by and is the fruit of the party itself.

In any case, we will implement a government plan, a plan to be executed. The National Constituent Assembly will have one primary task, which will be to put a constitution into effect in Nicaragua. We will finally have a truly democratic constitution, because it will have been drafted by forces that were democratically elected by the Nicaraguan people. It will have been drafted with the participation of representatives of the Nicaraguan people for the first time in history. We believe, therefore, that this assembly will play a determining role, because the constitution will establish the type of social, political and economic system that will govern Nicaraguan society. Through its representatives, the FSLN will seek a way to stregthen the revolutionary process, the revolutionary plan, to see that it is based on political pluralism and mixed economy and that it defends a nonaligned foreign policy.

[Question] [Words indistinct] California, in Berkeley, California. How will the reduction in the price of coffee affect Nicaragua?

[Ortega] Well, I have explained that we have made an effort to see that the effect on the coffee harvest is minimal, but of course there will be some effect. This will mean less income, less foreign exchange for our country. In other words, there will be a further reduction of our capacity to purchase raw materials, inputs, medicine, and so on, but there is nothing we can do about it.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] I believe that the critical moment is already here. It began on the very day that the President of the United States was reelected and I think that the critical moment will continue to exist as long as there is no serious agreement between the United States and Nicaragua. As long as no solution is reached through Contadora, the critical moment will exist every day, every hour, and every second here in Nicaragua. Why? Because the United States is capable of arranging an invasion of Nicaragua very quickly. It has the capability to do this. Right now, a deployment of a number of forces is under way, a movement of a number of elements that are known to us all, so I am not going to repeat here, but I believe that, apart from that deployment of forces, the United States is capable of sending in strategic bombers, followed by airborne troops to Nicaragua rapidly enough to easily surprise any analyst who thinks that so far there is no evidence of plans for an intervention in Nicaragua. Therefore, we can say that the critical moment began on the very day that President Reagan received a majority vote from the people who participated in the U.S. elections.

[Question] Commander Wheelock said a few days ago that while it is true that so far Nicaragua's policy has been not to respond to the violations of its territory and airspace, from now on, Nicaragua will respond to those violations. Does this mean that there will be an armed response to these ships and planes?

[Ortega] To my understanding, Commander Wheelock explained that danger presented by these provocations, because this is designed, in the final analysis, to be used by the U.S. Government to the extent that, for example, if a plane were to be shot down in such circumstances. [sentence as heard] We have already exercised our right to defend our sovereignty.

You will remember the incident in 1982, I believe it was either 1982 or 1983 when a U.S. Air Force helicopter entered our territory in the Nueva Segovia area and it was downed by Nicaraguan militiamen. The peasants began to fire at the helicopter, which was involved in support operations for the mercenary forces. In addition, on 7 November, an incident occurred in Corinto, when the frigate (Amagaba) was entering our waters. A U.S. Air Force C-130 airplane entered our airspace at exactly the same time that the frigate (Amagaba) entered our waters and was fired upon immediately. However, the question is: What would have happened if that airplane had been downed on 7 November? Possibly, if that plane had fallen in Nicaraguan territory, the U.S. Government would have tried to use this incident as the reason for unleashing a larger-scale military action against Nicaragua. Therefore, this is a real danger, as a result of Nicaragua's exercise of its right to defend its sovereignty.

[Contreras] Gerald Contreras of NEWSWEEK magazine. Commander Ortega, in the past few days, there have been reports that MI-24 helicopters have arrived at the port of Bluefields, that MI-24 helicopters have been received at Corinto. Could you comment on these reports? I would specifically like you to confirm or deny all or part of these reports.

[Ortega] Well, we do not usually give statements about the type of weapons that we purchase. It is not the policy of the revolutionary government to announce the type of weapons that it receives. What I can say is that the weapons that we receive are for the defense of the revolution. All of the weapons that we receive are for the defense of the revolution, for the defense of the Nicaraguan people, for the defense of Nicaraguan citizens and we will continue to purchase all of the weapons that are necessary to defend our citizens.

One thing we would like to point out is the skillful way in which the U.S. Administration attempts to portray all of the weapons Nicaragua is receiving for its defense as offensive weapons. At this rate, even Soviet-made Lada cars will be classified by the U.S. Government as offensive cars. The U.S. military, that is, the Pentagon, is well aware of the fact that these weapons are used offensively inside Nicaragua when they are used against the mercenary forces. In that case, we can say that they are offensive, because they give us a greater offensive capability to defend ourselves against aggression from the mercenary forces. However, they are not weapons that would play a role outside of our border or that are even capable of this. They know this quite well. This is part of a campaign, because the Voice of America has devoted whole editorials and programs to describing the weapons that Nicaragua is receiving. It describes these weapons as offensive weapons. Of course, the U.S. Government considers them to be offensive weapons because they are being used to annihilate the CIA's mercenary forces. Of course, since we are wiping out those forces, the mercenary forces that the CIA has here in Nicaragua, the United States feels that its security is threatened. It is to this extent that its security is threatened.

We also wish to announce that on 7 [corrects himself] on 8 November, the Voice of America superimposed itself on La Voz de Nicaragua, the official voice of Nicaragua. In other words, it covered La Voz de Nicaragua for a certain period of time. It was an exercise that aroused suspicion because it is designed to...[changes remark] first of all, it is a violation of established rules of international communications and moreover, it could have been a testing action because at the time of the Grenada action, they also had to jam radio stations with the Voice of America, and they could also be preparing similar actions to jam our radio station to keep it quiet. In any case, this is a violation of international rules and reulations on communications and it is an act of arrogance and terrorism on the part of the U.S. Administration

[Barcelo] Eduardo Barcelo. Commander Ortega, in your speech at the United Nations, you said that the first phase of the intervention would be an escalation of the counter-revolutionary groups' activities.

Has this actually occurred in the more than 20 days since 15 October and can you outline the forms of this increased aggression and the present status of counterrevolutionary activity in the country?

[Ortega] Indeed, the CIA mercenary forces planned a large-scale offensive beginning on 15 October, to try to influence the elections and also to influence production. This is a destabilizing effort to create the necessary conditions so that the United States could say that the civil war in Nicaragua is increasing and that the opposition forces, the freedom fighters, are increasingly strong and have taken important towns, etc. An essential part of their plans is to occupy important towns.

However, since we have anticipated and are familiar with those plans, we mobilized our people. We mobilized thousands of peasants, sacrificing our production effort, because thousands of peasants who are organized into agricultural cooperatives and thousands of individual farmers were immediately organized militarily into the people's militias, into the battalions for unconventional warfare, and they began to operate against the mercenary forces which, in that first phase, were trying to concentrate, to gather into large groups, in order to proceed to occupy towns. These mercenary forces received one of the harshest blows near Esteli, when they were concentrating forces some 17 km from Esteli, which as you know is one of Nicaragua's most important towns. These forces were dispersed and were prevented from concentrating. In the same way, troops that were concentrating in the mountainous areas of Matagalpa and Jinotega Departments were attacked by members of the Sandinist People's Army, battalions for unconventional warfare, and militias, and were also dispersed. Therefore, we managed to let us say disperse the large concentrations that the counterrevolutionary groups were trying to arrange in order to proceed to attack important objectives, take over towns, and try to defend those positions.

In view of these setbacks, the mercenary forces have withdrawn, so to say, after having practically initiated a war for positions, aimed at taking over towns and trying to maintain control over those positions and perhaps engage in a hit-and-run war. Right now, they have withdrawn, so to say, and are conducting totally irregular warfare, which does not threaten large towns, densely populated areas, or large military units of our Armed Forces. However, this irregular warfare adopted by the counterrevolutionary forces does threaten the civilians' lives, civilian transportation, production centers, cooperatives, and schools. Therefore, under these circumstances, the target of these irregular activities is the civilian population; that is their main target.

Therefore, all this time we have been confronting these irregular activities by the mercenary forces, which have caused great damage through the murder of civilians, of children, and through all sorts of terrorist actions that have brought about a new form of military confrontation, which we believe further increases the possibility of U.S. military intervention. This is so because although U.S. plans envisaged these mercenary forces' taking over large towns, now, because it has come to realize that the mercenary forces will never be able to really threaten the revolutionary power, the United States is asking itself the following question: If these people are not the decisive recourse to put an end to...[changes remark] or to serve as a spearhead that will enable us to intervene later to support the mercenary forces after they have taken over towns, what else can we do? Use our own forces, as soon as possible, now that we have internal political support, or negotiate. This is the situation [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] The people's organizations, youths, women, organized communities, workers, religious groups, all of the various organizations in Nicaragua, professionals and intellectuals are fundamental in our ability to confront U.S. attacks.

They are important first of all to improve the defense capacity of the Nicaraguan people, to guarantee the completion of the various defense plans, and also to help in giving first aid attention to the population, to help in clearing rubble after a bombing, for example.

[Question] Would your government be willing to sign a new Contadora Document [words indistinct]?

[Ortega] Well, we recognize the document presented by the Contadora Group in early September, which was accepted by Nicaragua on 21 September 1984. That was the document we accepted, and we have said that we consider that this document does not require any kind of rewording or amendment. We have urged the Central American governments to sign that document, we have urged the U.S. Government to accept that document. If we signed the document, we would automatically be creating the conditions for detente in the region and the possibilities of implementing the commitments called for in the agreement and recovering peace and stability in Central America would be greater. So, that was the document we ratified on 21 September, it is the one we recognize and defend; we do not recognize any other document. We know of the attitude assumed by the United States, which has objected to the proposal, and the attitude assumed by several governments, such as the Honduran and Salvadoran Governments, which are being used as instruments of U.S. policy. They have repeated the same arguments used by the United States, which are aimed at resuming discussion on the document and continuing this discussion indefinitely, so the United States can continue with its policy of attacks and escalated actions in Central America.

[Question] My name is [name indistinct] from Montreal's daily [name indistinct]. Recently [words indistinct] 73 contras in Boaco Department. How come there were no reports of Sandinist People's Army [EPS] casualties during this clash, [words indistinct] except, of course, for the death of Commander Schmidt?

[Ortega] We would like to explain the following: Here, the EPS is clashing with the counterrevolutionary forces, and during these clashes, the EPS has seriously hit the task forces. For example, on one occasion, the EPS inflicted more than 120 casualties on the task forces in the area of Matagalpa and Jinotega. How can we explain such a high number of casualties on a task force? One hundred and twenty casualties on a task force is a very high number for one task force, and I would say that it is the highest number of casualties sustained by any task force [words indistinct] in the mountainous regions of Matagalpa and Jinotega Departments. Meanwhile, the EPS had very few casualties. Why? Because we used weapons that the United States considers offensive weapons; we used reactive weapons [armas reactivas] reactive grenade launchers, we used the B-19 [not further identified]. We also used long-range cannons of (?various) ranges. Therefore, when we had harassed an enemy position [words indistinct] information on the same, very intensive artillery fire was used, which resulted in a very high number of casualties for the task forces, which I believe has been the highest suffered by the task forces, this in relation to Army operations. Now, this operation was carried out by special forces, by special operational forces of the Interior Ministry, by the Pablo Ubeda troops. These are special operations, in which various elements are also used, such as artillery fire, explosives, and similar weapons. In addition, a different tactic is used, which makes it possible to carry out an operation such as this one, which resulted in a high number of casualties for the mercenary forces. The mercenaries sustained a total of 75 casualties [as heard] including those captured, while we only had one.

During this operation, the task force was practically ambushed -- it was really a part of a task force -- and Subcommander Schmidt was killed when the attack was almost over. Subcommander Schmidt was shot when the ambush was almost over by one of the members of the task force who managed to survive.

This situation has occurred in the past during ambushes. We recall the death of Father Camilo Torres, who died in a similar situation. When an ambush was practically over, he moved a little to recover a weapon, and that was when one of the wounded soldiers fired his weapon and killed him.

[Question] At this moment, what are the specific duties of the Sandinist People's Army? [words indistinct]

[Ortega] We have always been somewhat on a state of permanent alert because we have never underestimated the dangers of an intervention. Therefore, I repeat, the United States can launch a surprise attack. It can do so without carrying out any previous actions. They can begin with a bombing operation, followed immediately by an attack by paratroopers and by that time, their ships could be reaching our coast. Therefore, we have always been ready to fight. Of course, since the new situation arose on 6 November, we have been forced to adopt stronger measures to confront this intervention. At this moment we are on a state of alert that would allow us to act rapidly in case of an intervention.

[Question] Commander, how would Nicaragua react to a U.S. attack [word indistinct] to include bombing operations on certain key target areas? How would Nicaragua react to such a situation?

[Ortega] Right now we cannot answer that. We have taken the possibilities of a bombing operation and what we would do under these circumstances into consideration, but we believe that a U.S. bombing of Nicaragua would represent a very high political cost for the United States and I guess that since the bombing would represent such a high political cost for them, they would prefer an intervention. We feel that a bombing would receive world condemnation and such an action would further unite the Nicaraguan people against the U S. policy.

We must say that the fact that this spy plane continues to carry out daily flights over our territory makes the Nicaraguan people more and more annoyed with the U.S. policy. [supersonic boom heard, reporters laugh] There it goes again, what a coincidence. [Ortega chuckles] There you have the spy plane once again flying over our territory and this truly makes our people angry. Right now, at 0924, we are hearing the boom of the plane and this angers our people. It is a shameless violation of Nicaraguan sovereignty, I would like to know how the U.S. people would react to a spy plane from any other country flying over its territory every day. I would like to know how the U.S. people would react? I wonder if they would accept this type of a situation? I think that if the U.S. people were to trade places with us they would realize that their government is carrying out a shameless action, an act of provocation, and an act of arrogance. That spy plane continues to fly every day into our airspace.

What makes things worse is that here in this country there are newspapers like LA PRENSA that praise these flights, they make fun of the real threat that such flights represent. As we all know, this spy plane is gathering information about Nicaraguan targets so that the Pentagon can have this information and operate as best it feels it can, be it by bombing or by an intervention. This spy plane is gathering the necessary information so that the U.S. Government can decide on the type of operation to carry out against Nicaragua, be it bombing or military intervention.

[Question] [Name indistinct] of the GLOBE AND MAIL, Toronto, Canada, Commander Ortega, it seems that there is some kind of a vicious cycle between Nicaragua and the United States. Nicaragua wants to purchase the weapons it considers necessary for its defense and the United States could consider powerful weapons an excuse or justification to launch a military action against Nicaragua. Specifically, what can Nicaragua offer to he United States to break this vicious cycle between the two countries?

I think that the only powerful weapon that Nicaragua has that worries the United States is the Nicaraguan revolution. This would be the only weapon that could worry the United States. Everything else is nothing more than an excuse to justify its aggressive attitude in an attempt to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution. The Nicaraguan revolution is the only weapon that worries the United States. This is the weapon that they consider to be truly dangerous, the fact of the revolutionary phenomenon in Nicaragua. Everything else is nothing more than an excuse. In this region, the United States is the only country that is known for promoting a rash arms buildup and for its military presence in the region. What more offensive weapon is there than the one the U.S. Government has off our coast; than the military bases it has established in Honduran territory? I think that this is very clear.

I also wish to mention that, regarding this issue of an arms buildup, the Contadora Group in its document for peace dated 7 September -- I think that was the date -- proposes that once the document has been signed, 30 days after the document has been signed, there would be an arms freeze in Central America. That would be a good solution to the concerns that the United States says it has over the purchase of weapons by Nicaragua and it would also be a solution to Nicaragua's concern over the U.S. presence in the Central American region and the purchase of weapons by these Central American countries. While the United States speaks against Nicaragua's sovereign right to purchase interceptor planes, it speaks of supplying Honduras with new planes.

[Cadrera] Luis Cabrera, of Voz de Nicaragua and PRENSA LATINA. Early this morning a UPI wire datelined Managua reported on an alleged conversation you held with Rev Jesse Jackson. We would like to know if this is true, and if so, can we know what you talked about? It is said that you have asked the Rev Jesse Jackson to intercede before the U.S. Administration because of the grave situation being experienced by Nicaragua.

[Ortega] I can tell you that I spoke with Rev Jesse Jackson last night. We are encouraged by the fact that in the United States there are people who can talk with Nicaragua, people who do not join the chorus of aggression against Nicaragua but who, in a responsible manner, assume their role as U.S. political leaders and seek to communicate with Nicaragua.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] I believe that the aggression has not allowed the waters to settle down. The revolution had its purpose, which was to establish a social regime in Nicaragua that was pluralistic, with a mixed economy, and a foreign policy of nonalignment. The international pressures and the constant aggressions have not allowed us to consolidate this revolutionary plan. It has affected this effort to establish this revolutionary process; it has delayed, worn out, and threatened this process.

[Question] Have you received a reply to the many protests sent to the U.S. State Department because of the bombings, attacks, threats, and airspace violations?

[Ortega] The United States is not listening to the Nicaraguan ptotests. Thier arrogant and irresponsible attitude underestimates the Nicaraguan protests.

[Question indistinct]

[Oretga] At this time I wish to underscore the statement made yesterday by President Mitterrand. It is the first statement by this head of state on the crisis in the Central American region.

We believe that it is a valuable statement, a statement made by a political leader that represents a country that has very good relations with the United States, a country that is an important ally of the United States in Europe, one of the main allies of the United States in Europe, and a statement that rejects the use of force against Nicaragua and that demands a peaceful solution.

[Question] [Words indistinct] in Nicaragua there are many U.S. businessmen, doctors and government officials. At a moment of crisis, if there is an aggression, what would their position be and what would the positions of the Nicaraguan Government toward them be?

The Nicaraguan Government has always respected the foreigners in our country and, of course, this includes the North Americans. They have enjoyed and they will continue to enjoy security. This refers to all the foreigners, including the North Americans, who are in Nicaragua. The only thing that could threaten the security of the North Americans would be the U.S. policy, a U.S. aggression. That is the only thing that could threaten the security of the North Americans. If the United States bombs our cities and drops paratroopers or whatever the attackers will be endangering the security and lives of the North Americans. We here would protect and defend the North Americans from the danger of attacks by U.S. troops, from U.S. bombings. from a U.S. attack. The Nicaraguan people will defend the North Americans who either live in or are visiting Nicaragua.

[Question] [Words indistinct] how come young Nicaraguans remain so willing to fight [words indistinct]

[Ortega] I think young North Americans would do the same if they saw themselves being attacked by another country. If young North Americans were being murdered every day by another country, if they had to endure terrorism, as the Nicaraguan people and youth have to endure it, they would react the same way. I think that young people all over the world would react the same way that the Nicaragua young people are reacting if they had to endure a situation of aggression like ours, which is the reason for the anti-imperialist feelings of the Nicaraguan people. What we are enduring now, Nicaragua has already endured for centuries at the hands of the United States. Nicaragua has endured U.S. interventions on several occasions. We have been subjected, through dicttatorial regimes such as Somoza's, by the United States. Now we are enduring this escalation of terror by the United States and what this is doing is increasing the anger of the Nicaraguan people, thus making us more united, more anti-imperialistic. This situation provokes feelings of hatred toward the U.S. Government's policies, not toward the U.S. people because the Nicaraguan people can clearly differentiate between the U.S. people and the policies of the U.S. Government.

[Question] [Name indistinct] of THE WASHINGTON POST. During the election campaign, the government improved the conditions for the opposition parties and for the news media. Will the current conditions of political pluralism in the country be maintained or will we see a change?

[Ortega] We will make every effort to maintain these conditions. But this situation depends on the aggressive policies of the United States because if there are U.S. bombings, if there is a situation of intervention, we would be forced to place the country on a war footing, a complete state of war. This would affect the efforts we are making right now to definitively establish democracy in Nicaragua and to consolidate political pluralism and freedom of the press.

All of this is being threatened right now by the terrorist activities of the U.S. Government. We are sure that the U.S. people who voted for the U.S. President on 4 November [as heard] did not vote in favor of the United States attacking Nicaragua the following day.

Until 3 November President Reagan's message to the U.S. people was a pacifist message, a message of peace, a message appropriate to a peaceful man, a man of goodwill, a man who was going to make efforts to promote peace everywhere in the world. But he is betraying the U.S. people. He is manipulating them. The U.S. President, counting on votes that were not votes in favor of invading Nicaragua, is launching himself on an aggression against Nicaragua.

[Question] [Words indistinct] the U.S. Embassy [words indistinct] the cargo of the Soviet ship [words indistincts] the first direct delivery of materiel [words indistinct] from the Soviet Union to Nicaragua [words indistinct]. I would like to know if this was [words indistinct] and if it is true that that larger Soviet solidarity [words indistinct]?

[Ortega] I have explained that we do not give details on the supply of arms to Nicaragua regardless of the country that supplies the arms. We have received supplies from various countries. This includes countries that are very good friends of the United States and countries that do not have good relations with the United States.

[Question] [Name indistinct] during the election campaign, three political parties placed great emphasis on the struggle against communism and totalitarianism. Yesterday we heard an interesting statement made by Clemente Guido, of the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua [PCDN]. According to him, the good results obtained by the FSLN means that the people do not see the Sandinist Front as a Marxist-Leninist party. What do you think about this?

[Ortega] The Sandinist Front has clearly defined itself as a nationalistic political force that defends the philosophy, the work, and the programs of Sandino, and not as something else. Some politicians have tried to create a different image of the Sandinist Front and have defined the Front as being something else. The Sandinist Front is a nationalistic force that defends and interests of the workers and the peasants. This was the program of Sandino. We have taken that program.

Often, Sandino is seen only as a guerrilla, as a military man, as the man who engaged in guerrilla warfare to face a U.S. intervention. He has been ignored as a political man. Sandino, however, decisively contributed to Nicaragua's political life and history and he left for us a program that is the program we are implementing now with the revolutionary process.

[Question] Daniel [last name indistinct], of the LOS ANGELES TIMES. Could you point out any of the specific proposals that you say have been made in Manzanillo?

[Ortega] Because of the nature of these talks and because we committed ourselves to not giving details on these talks, we cannot provide this type of information. However, we can state that Nicaragua has responded to the security concerns that the United States made known in Manzanillo. We called for a framework of mutual security for both the United States and Nicaragua that will naturally benefit all the Central American states.

[Question] [Words indistinct] the military aggression of these past few days, generally speaking, the attacks made as some sort of offensive during the elections period by counterrevolutionary organizations. Is this aggression still strong, or [words indistinct] go as far as characterizing direct U.S. aggressive actions as an effort aimed at compensating for the defeat and the casualties suffered by the counterrevolutionaries since the elections?

[Ortega] You said it; you said it. We have noted that after the counterrevolutionaries tried to impose the modus operandi of seizing towns and failed, after mid-October, they returned to irregular warfare.

[Words indistinct] tried to jump directly on operations involving the seizure of towns and also, probably, a position warfare, with U.S. support, of course. They failed in this objective because they were unable to concentrate forces to operate against important towns. They were broken up. So now their tactic is to operate with small units and attack whatever they come across. As they march, they attack whatever they see as long as there is no risk for them. If they come across a military unit, they don't touch it. However, if they come across a truck carrying civilians or a car or any other vehicle with civilians, they attack. If they run into an agricultural cooperative, they attack. If they find a health center, they destroy it. They are engaged in terrorist activities trying to spread their forces in important areas of the departments of Jinotega, Matagalpa, Nueva Segovia, and in the Atlantic region.

[Unidentified speaker] One last question.

[Question] [Words indistinct] But there were also many other people, people not only like Pastora, but also people like Alfredo Cesar, in other words, people who were on the side of the revolution, who formed part of the government, and left. Why are the people who are opposed to the Sandinist Front characterized as counterrevolutionaries? Is there hope that this conflict among Nicaraguans will be resolved some day?

[Ortega] I don't think anyone has any doubt about the moral worth of Judas. There is a Judas in every revolution. Just as Christ and the apostles had a Judas, this revolution has had its Judas.

We must take into consideration the fact that although the Somozist guards left following the triumph of the revolution, these guards did not represent any significant threat to Nicaragua. For example, under the administration of U.S. President Carter, when there were guards in Honduras, Guatemala, and Miami, among other places, they did not represent any significant threat to Nicaragua. They did not have the backing of the U.S. Administration. Therefore, there was no armed action in Nicaragua. Political groups that had never been on the side of the Sandinist Front, which opened doors for them so that they could participate in the national reconstruction process, as well as some persons who had been called to form part of the revolutionary government -- like Mr Alfonso Robelo, for example -- were carrying out a civic struggle in Nicaragua. Mr Pastora, who in 1975 was asked by us to join the Sandinist Front, was here also working for the revolution. Mr Steadman Fagoth and other leaders of the Miskito community were also here working for the revolution. They had conflicting opinions, they had their own opinion and there was a civil struggle in our country. There was no armed action. It was with the assumption of power by President Reagan, who arrived with a very clear platform of waging war against Nicaragua and who began implementing his plans, that armed activities appeared in Nicaragua. This armed activity was promoted not only for the Somozist guards, but also for people like Pastora, Robelo, Cuadra and all these persons who have become tools of the U.S. policy against the revolution. So this is not a situation of people who just took up arms. This is a situation of people who took up arms, who embarked on an armed struggle when the United States offered them this option. Until then, there were no significant armed counterrevolutionary activities here. There were some bandit activities by small and poorly armed groups with hunting rifles. These were the groups that killed the teacher during the literacy campaign days, but there was not this support support from a government, the U.S. Government, for a counterrevolutionary force. It is not a coincidence that Mr Robelo, who was part of the government junta and who left it because he wanted to and not because he was expelled, is currently openly engaged in an alliance with the forces of the Somozist guards. What is the meaning of this? That all these people are eating out of the hands of one single master. They are dogs eating out of the hands of their master, all of them.

They are all obeying the orders of that master from whom they receive their food. They bite wherever their master tells them to bite.

NICARAGUA'S D. ORTEGA INTERVIEWED ON HAVANA TV

FL091634 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1330 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Nicaraguan President-elect Daniel Ortega interviewed by correspondent Jesus Suarez; time, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Suarez] Greetings, viewers. Cuban television has the opportunity to interview Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and president-elect of Nicaragua after the triumph of the FSLN in the recent elections.

Commander: I would like to begin by going back to Sunday when you voted and, subsequently, when the results were becoming known and the FSLN had a large majority. What did that mean for you?

[Ortega] It was the first time for me to vote because I had never participated in an election here in Nicaragua. It was somewhat strange to deposit that slip of paper. It was a totally new experience for us. The important thing is that in this way we were fighting one more battle against imperialist aggression and for the unity of the Nicaraguan people.

[Suarez] President Reagan's reelection leads one to expect an eventual U.S. military intervention against your country. At issue would be how to justify that aggression against a de facto and legal government, elected by the majority. Just yesterday there was an incident of political hysteria in the United States, when a television network interrupted its broadcast to report the alleged arrival in Nicaragua of several Soviet ships loaded with MIG airplanes. Even Pentagon officials said one option that is being considered by the United States is an attack on Nicaragua. The officials added that if the airplanes are on board one of the Soviet ships, another option being considered by the United States is a surprise attack to destroy the ship. Reagan himself said today if the arrival of the airplanes is confirmed, it would be a threat by Nicaragua against its neighbors.

So they are not only threatening to intervene in Nicaragua, but they are also threatening the Soviet Union, saying they might attack a Soviet merchant ship. To all this must be added the penetration by two U.S. frigates into waters near the port of Corinto and the overflight by a spy plane.

[Suarez] How does Nicaragua evaluate these events?

[Ortega] The purpose of the U.S. actions before the elections in Nicaragua was to bring about the postponement of the elections. But they sought a postponement not so that elections could be held later, but so they could gain time to allow the U.S. Administration to heighten its policy of aggression against Nicaragua. For that reason, the United States did not want us to hold elections on 4 November. They used Clausewit-type tactics to influence our country to try to get people to boycott the elections. They also used external pressures to try to achieve that objective.

For the U.S. President, who was almost certain of being reelected on 6 November, it was more comfortable to continue making war on the quote, old government in Nicaragua, unquote, which this government was before 4 November, than to deal with a new situation in which there is a president-elect of Nicaragua chosen by popular vote. It then became more difficult for Reagan to justify aggression. It seems they are trying, on the one hand, to delegitimize the power of the elections in Nicaragua, seeking to present Nicaragua as a threat to the security of the United States and therefore to the American people, manipulating the news media at a time when the attention of the American people is concentrated on the election results. From that time on there was a series of press statements, issued by the Pentagon and the State Department, and statements by State Department officials and President Reagan himself.

This publicity campaign, aimed at conditioning U.S. public opinion to accept future actions against Nicaragua was accompanied by the act of provocation that took place this morning when a U.S. frigate and two Coast Guard vessels accompanying it penetrated our territorial waters in open provocation. At the same time, a C-130 aircraft flew over Nicaragua, violating Nicaraguan airspace. There also has been the announcement of U.S. military maneuvers along Nicaragua's Pacific Coast and in the Gulf of Fonseca, with the participation of the 82d Airborne Division, which was involved in the intervention in Grenada. It has also been learned that since Thursday [words indistinct] 82d Airborne Division. All these events make the situation in the region more tense. They do not portend a peaceful solution to the problems, a negotiated solution, as Nicaragua has requested, but rather they lead to great tension and confrontation and give the United States enough conditions to proceed with a direct intervention against Nicaragua.

[Suarez] Because of the seriousness of these interventionist threats, do you not believe it would be appropriate to issue a worldwide call, especially to the American people, to denounce and oppose these plans?

[Ortega] Yes. The U.S. news media were being manipulated with information attempting to question Nicaragua's sovereign right to arm itself, which is an irrevocable right of the Nicaraguan people -- to arm themselves for defense, not to attack anyone. We immediately denounced these plans for what they are, plans to provoke and defame the Nicaraguan revolution to justify subsequent actions. We also have in mind other actions on an international scale, which will become known in the next few hours or the next few days.

[Suarez] THE WASHINGTON POST has just revealed documents from official U.S. sources, which point out that the United States blocked attempts by the Contadora Group to bring about peace in Central America. What can you tell us about this?

[Ortega] Those documents, which were reported by THE WASHINGTON POST, reveal the U.S. attitude toward the Contadora proposal and Nicaragua's elections. They describe the policies the U.S. Administration planned to use to boycott the Contadora Document and the Nicaraguan elections. Evidence of what Nicaragua has been stating all along, that the United States is against the Contadora proposal. Although the U.S. Administration was outwardly stating that it agreed with the document, we knew that in practice it was not. The documents have come forth to unmask U.S. foreign policy before U.S. and world public opinion.

[Suarez] Do you not also believe that this attitude by the United States implies a certain contempt for the Contadora nations?

[Ortega] Sure, contempt for Latin America, because the Contadora Group reflects the position of a Latin America eager for peace in Central America. It truly represents the Latin American pacifist spirit and the need for a peaceful solution in the region to prevent intervention. The United States, through its actions, is hurting Latin America's desire for peace.

[Suarez] Turning to the Nicaraguan revolutionary process, the country is entering a phase of institutionalization amid a war and economic blockade. How do you view the future in relation to the government's plans?

[Ortega] It is a very complex matter for the government to implement plans under conditions such as these, when the priority is on military defense of the revolution. We will have to make extraordinary efforts to sustain production, to respond to the minimum necessities of the people under the very complex conditions we already know.

We must add to the attacks, the aggression which is conducted in the economic area. For example, this year we suffered losses of up to $250 million as a direct result of these aggressions, in an economy that barely exports $435 million. This gives you an idea of the seriousness of the impact. Of that $250 million, $150 million was lost in the agriculture sectors. To the element of aggression, which is itself serious, we add the international crisis factor that includes the financial problem of Nicaragua's foreign debt, the problem of international trade relations, which continue to be serious for the nations in Latin America. This logically also affects Nicaragua, because the prices of those products that we import, as everyone knows, continue to increase. This combination of critical conditions put great pressure on the revolutionary FSLN, as the determining political force, and pressure the great masses of Nicaraguan workers in order to overcome these difficulties.

[Suarez] How do you evaluate the development of relations of cooperation and friendship between Cuba and Nicaragua?

[Ortega] They are relations that have a historical value because Cuba has always been tied to the struggle of the Nicaraguan people, and the Nicaraguan people have also always been tied to the struggle of the Cuban people. I remember the triumph of the Cuban revolution, lead by Comrade Fidel Castro. Sandino's beliefs went from Cuba to Latin America. The U.S. campaign of distortion tried to erase Sandino's beliefs, presenting Sandino as a bandit, a delinquent. The beliefs were supported in our country too, but it was in Cuba where Sandino's beliefs were able to spread to Latin America and Nicaragua.

Also known, is Cuba's firm and constant solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people, especially after the triumph of Cuba's revolution. Later, with the triumph of the revolution here in Nicaragua, the historic fraternal relations between Cuba and Nicaragua strengthened, honoring in this manner Marti's and Sandino's example. The Nicaraguan people thank the Cuban people for their generosity, which has cost a good part of what Cuba produces. This has been produced with effort for the Nicaraguan people's benefit. The most valuable matter surely has been the lives of Cuban teachers and workers, who have fallen in Nicaragua, victims of imperialism's policies of aggression.

[Suarez] Lastly we would like to ask you to send a greeting to the Cuban people.

[Ortega] Well, for the Cubans, a fraternal embrace from the Nicaraguan people to Cuba. The Cuban people can be sure that here in Nicaraguan there is a trench, an impregnable trench. A trench that will be defended by the Nicaraguan people, and a trench that has also been consolidated with the support of the Cuban people. It is both Cuba's and Nicaragua's trench.

CASTRO CONGRATULATES CUBAN TEACHERS IN NICARAGUA

FL101752 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1502 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has sent a letter of congratulations to members of the Augusto Cesar Sandino Primary Teachers Contingent serving in Nicaragua.

The message states: As you complete your mission, we wish to send you worthy representatives of the Cuban revolution our recognition of the important task you have carried out with total dedication and sacrifice.

Fidel's letter said: Members of the Augusto Cesar Sandino Primary Teachers Contingent, it has fallen to you to carry out your mission in difficult times of great tension, as imperialism is attacking the peoples of Central America and assaulting the fatherland of Sandino. Facing the aggressive threats of the U.S. Administration and at great risk, you have stood firm in your classrooms.

The letter continues: We hope this well-deserved admiration and fondness for you is shared by the Nicaraguan people and the leadership of the Sandinist revolution, and that they appreciate the high value of the effort and sacrifices with which you have worked to eradicate ignorance and raise the scholastic level of their children.

Fidel's letter to the internationalist teachers states: The willingness you have shown by traveling and working in the most difficult locations, by living with the peasants, by cooperating in whatever tasks are necessary and facing all dangers, is an example that will live forever in the memories of our Nicaraguan brothers.

The message says: I want to convey to you, in the name of the party and the government, the satisfaction we fell at having such a well trained force of teachers.

'OUR AMERICA' VIEWS NICARAGUAN DEVELOPMENTS

MIG Aircraft Issue

PA091852 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 8 Nov 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The U.S. elections, in which only 53 percent of the eligible voters went to the polls, had barely ended before U.S. intelligence services initiated a new maneuver to try to justify direct military aggression against the Sandinist revolution, which was fully legitimized by the Nicaraguan people in their elections last Sunday. In an attempt to be clever, the CIA said that MIG-21 combat airplanes are being sent to Nicaragua in a ship that left one of the USSR ports on the Black Sea in September. Although there is no real proof, the report cited by a U.S. television network, stated that photographs taken by a spy satellite show that boxes similar to those used to transport those airplanes had disappeared from the port in question as soon as the ship left for Nicaragua. The CIA wise men added that another ship bearing a Bulgarian flag had unloaded Soviet MI-2 combat helicopters in Nicaraguan ports which, according to a presumably responsible source, are more dangerous to stability in the Central American region than the MIG-21 airplanes themselves. This hoax, despite its coarseness, is dangerous. In the first place, it is an attempt to deny Nicaragua's right to possess means to carry out combat and defend itself from repeated aerial actions which, under CIA auspices and including the use of U.S. mercenaries, are carried out against this Central American country. In the second place, it is a pretext to attempt to justify an armed action by U.S. troops against the Sandinist revolution.

Washington says that Nicaragua's acquisition of modern airplanes would upset the military balance of the region. In response, we ask if at the present time there is not an imbalance with the presence in Honduran territory of thousands of U.S. troops equipped with sophisticated weapons and with Central American waters infested with U.S. warships. However, in an urgent communique issued in Managua, the Sandinist government denied these ill-intentioned statements and reiterated that it is false that any ship from any country is transporting combat airplanes to Nicaraguan ports or that combat airplanes had been unloaded in the country.

The Managua authorities also insisted that these reports are offered surreptitiously to the press by Washington in order to create a climate favorable to a direct military invasion against the popular revolution that the people have shown they support unreservedly. Also of concern are reports that the U.S. 82d Airborne Division, elite troops that were urgently deployed to Grenada after the initial troops to invade were deadlocked, is ready to invade Nicaraguan territory. The official communique issued in Managua is quite alarming, and it constitutes a warning to the world public which should do everything possible to control the aggressive hand of imperialism in the Central American region.

In addition to the statements issued in Nicaragua, there have been recent revelations by THE WASHINGTON POST, based on a secret document issued by the U.S. National Security Council. The report, analyzed at a meeting presided over by Ronald Reagan, outlined the steps for obstructing the signing of the Contadora Document by Central American countries. The steps included exerting pressure on Costa Rican Honduran and Salvadoran authorities, and it stated a plan to discredit internationally the elections in Nicaragua, using public personalities from various countries who would speak against these democratic elections. These steps, implemented by the Reagan administration at a time when his reelection was being decided, could be dangerously broadened once he has secured a second term in the White House, to the point of converting Central America and the Caribbean into a broad and explosive war zone.

If Washington insists on being hostile it must be willing to pay a very high price, because the peoples of the region will not await the invaders with folded arms.

Preparations for U.S. Intervention

PA112313 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 9 Nov 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] With the news of President Reagan's reelection still fresh, the Washington government has already provoked an abrupt worsening of the Central American crisis. To bring about this new situation, the U.S. Government has made use of an old pretext and its traditional arrogance, whereby it intends to become the world's absolute arbiter.

The Reagan administration's pathological obsession with destroying the Sandinist revolution is nothing new, but it has increased over time, giving birth to maneuvers, charges, and pretexts with a common denominator: to prepare a direct U.S. military intervention in Nicaragua.

The pretext now being used by the White House is that a Soviet warship transported several MIG planes to Nicaragua. Since Ronald Reagan considers himself the almighty world arbiter, he warns that he will not permit the Central American country to have such military equipment in its possession. In this case, he is using the same hypocritical argument as when he installed missiles in West European nations: an alleged regional military imbalance.

Independent of the fact that neither the U.S. Government nor any other government has the right to decide which weapons Nicaragua can acquire for its defense, the Sandinist authorities have repeatedly denied that Nicaragua has received or expects to receive MIG-21 combat planes, as the imperialist claim. In fact, this is nothing but another of Reagan's pretexts to continue his aggressive policy in Central America, particularly against Nicaragua.

The regional military balance was flagrantly broken long ago by the United States. In statements to the press Thursday Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto listed some of the military actions and threats by the United States against Nicaragua, which imply an imminent U.S. war adventure in Central America. In addition to the repeated aggressions by counterrevolutionary elements from bases in Honduras, D'Escoto referred to the U.S. military maneuvers scheduled for the next few days in Pacific and Atlantic waters near Nicaragua. These maneuvers will include more than warships.

D'Escoto also revealed that the 82d Airborne Division at Fort Bragg has been placed on alert. This is the same force that was used in the invasion of the small island of Grenada in October 1983. Moreover, the 101st Airborne Division, stationed in Kentucky, was sent to Georgia.

Simultaneously with this new aggression threat, an artificial anti-Nicaragua hysteria has been unleashed in the United States, which recalls the campaigns against Cuba that preceded the Playa Giron attack and the so-called crisis in October 1962. The most reactionary U.S. figures, including Republican Barry Goldwater and Democrat Daniel Moynihan, have made statements justifying a U.S. military intervention in Nicaragua.

In view of this escalation of the crisis, the Nicaraguan Government has requested an urgent UN Security Council meeting and placed all its defense forces on a state of alert. Sandinist leader Commander Jaime Wheelock announced that weapons will be distributed to thousands of youths, who together with the regular forces and militia, are determined to fight to the last bullet in defense of the revolution.

Denouncing the U.S. intervention plans, D'Escoto said that should the United States invade Nicaragua, a holocaust will take place throughout the entire Central American region. The Yankee imperialist should know that thousands of U.S. soldiers will also be killed in this holocaust.

FIDEL, RAUL CASTRO ATTEND SOVIET-HOSTED RECEPTION

FL081124 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, PCC first secretary and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has attended a reception held in Havana commemorating the 67th anniversary of the October Revolution. Army General Raul Castro also attended the reception, which was hosted by Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Konstantin Katushev. Also in attendance were Commanders of the Revolution Juan Almeida, Ramiro Valdes, and Guillermo Garcia.

GENERAL ROSALES DEL TORO VISITS EJT UNITS

FL051554 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Division General Ulises Rosales del Toro, first vice minister of the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [Minfar] and chief of the General Staff, has visited several small Youth Labor Army [EJT] units in Pinar del Rio Province. The purpose of the division general's tour of the units was to see the advances made in production and in elevating combat preparedness. He also talked with the EJT members about their obligations to perfect and strengthen these two important missions. Division General Rosales del Toro was accompanied by chiefs and officers of Minfar directorates.

'DIAMOND-84' MILITARY EXERCISE BEGINS IN HAVANA

FL090254 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Today the military exercise named "Diamond-84" began in Havana Province to prepare Cuba to defend itself against a possible enemy aggression. Early this morning, simulated surprise mass air attacks began. The residents of Havana and FAR units demonstrated once again that they are ready to face the enemy.

In the course of the "Diamond-84" exercises, the Combat Workers Guard [Guardia Obrera Combativa] of the principal work centers were deployed with speed and efficiency, as were the production and defense brigades. One of the principal objectives of the exercises was to achieve maximum realism, with the participation of personnel assigned to each production and defense activity. The inhabitants of Havana Province also demonstrated how difficult it will be for our enemies to try to occupy our country. Men, women, and children have once again ratified that here [words indistinct].

CUBA'S MALMIERCA ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL TALKS

FL082352 Bridgetown CANA in English 2247 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 8, CANA -- Cuba's foreign minister has arrived here for talks with President Forbes Burnham and other government officials on bilateral and international relations. At a civic reception following his arrival yesterday, Malmierca spoke of Cuba's linkage with the Caribbean. The region, he said, had forged a common identity in spite of its historical setbacks. The minister is expected to discuss forthcoming joint projects between the two countries including a medical school at the University of Guyana. Malmierca will meet with Prime Minister Desmond Hoyte and Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson.

Communique Issued on Visit

FL121228 Bridgetown CANA in English 0004 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 11, CANA -- Cuba and Guyana today called for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Grenada, scene of a U.S.-led invasion a year ago. The appeal was made in a joint communique issued here as Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli prepared to leave for home after an official visit during which he had discussions with key government officials. A communique issued after talks between Malmierca and Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson said the two sides called for a speedy withdrawal of foreign forces from Grenada. The United States has about 240 troops in Grenada and there are several security personnel from Caribbean islands there keeping the peace. President Reagan sent troops to Grenada in October 1983 to unseat a military junta which had taken over from leftist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop in a bloody coup. The Cubans had condemned Bishop's murder but backed the junta in the brief fight against the U.S. forces. According to the communique, Cuba and Guyana condemned all forms of intervention in the area and renewed their call for the Caribbean to be declared a zone of peace, cooperation and development.

Malmierca arrived here last Wednesday and he leaves for home tomorrow. Among the officials with whom he has had discussions here was President Forbes Burnham.

According to the communique, Guyana and Cuba sided with the Central American state of Belize in its dispute with neighbouring Guatemala. Guatemala has a long-standing claim to most of Belize -- a claim the Belizean Government has rejected.

Jackson brought the Cuban minister up to date on a similar territorial dispute between Guyana and Venezuela, which has a claim to the mineral-rich Essequibo region that comprises five-eighths of Guyana.

Guyana and Cuba also expressed support for leftist-ruled Nicaragua, which claims the U.S. is about to invade it. They condemned what they called American acts of aggression against Nicaragua, including the mining of ports, while backing the efforts of Latin American countries to find a formula for peace in the troubled region.

Further on Communique

PA120052 Paris AFP in Spanish 0017 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Georgetown, 11 Nov (AFP) -- The "unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories" was requested here tonight in a joint communique issued by the foreign ministers of Guyana and Cuba, Rashleigh Jackson and Isidoro Malmierca, respectively.

"The existing situation in the Middle East is a source of concern" for our two countries, the communique added, noting that "the explosive situation can be solved only if the Palestinian problem is broached seriously."

"A global settlement in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to their total independence, sovereignty, and self-determination, as has been expressed in several resolutions of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement added the joint communique in which both nonaligned countries expressed their concern over the prolongation of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

MINISTRY SAYS 'UNITAS' NOT LINKED TO NICARAGUA

PA120112 Paris AFP in Spanish 0025 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 11 Nov (AFP) -- The "Unitas" maneuvers that are currently being held in the Caribbean Sea off the coasts of Barbados have nothing to do with Nicaragua or any other country, the Defense Ministry of this Caribbean island declared today. The "Unitas" maneuvers are held annually, although this is the first time that forces of Caribbean member-countries of the regional security system are participating with the United States.

Meanwhile, diplomatic representatives of Venezuela, Cuba, Argentina, Brazil, and other countries represented in Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, and other nations of the British Commonwealth, attended diverse ceremonies to honor the veterans of World Wars I and II.

WITHDRAWALS FROM ROYAL BANK OF CANADA NOTED

FL071556 Bridgetown CANA in English 1936 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 6, CANA -- Depositors are rapidly withdrawing their money from the Royal Bank of Canada in Guyana as the government prepares to take over the bank's local operations, banking officials reported today. An average of three million dollars (one Guy dollar: 22 cents U.S.) is being withdrawn daily, the officials said.

Late last month the government announced it had reached agreement with Royal on taking over the local operations, which the bank had considered closing. There is no need for depositors to transfer funds because the management of the banks is in sound hands, Finance Minister Carl Greenidge remarked then, in an obvious move to stave off a run on deposits. The rules governing the operations of the bank will continue and the quality of service, promptness of attention, care and so forth will be maintained, he added.

Government officials said today the projected takeover date was November 30. All that is required now to formalize the takeover transaction was a one dollar stamp, the officials added. The government said earlier it planned to form a new entity as soon as possible, with shares in the new company to be offered to staffers and others.

According to the officials, the Guyana Government will not be paying for the bank's assets.